FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 11, 1845. [NO. 1484.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

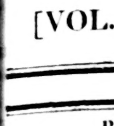
At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BOOTS & SHOES.

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.



I HAVE received, (about 120 cases,) nearly my entire Fall and Winter Supply of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

&c., bought at Auction or direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, which I will sell unusually low for CASH ONLY, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins; Harness, Skirting, and Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Lasts; &c.
S. T. HAWLEY.
November 4, 1845. 83-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1600 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candies,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
160 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind:—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases:—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Male and Female Academies at Darlington C. H., S. C., are anxious to secure the services of experienced and well qualified Teachers to take charge of these Academies, respectively, the ensuing year.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, the scholastic year will consist of nine months, so that a vacation of three months will be given during the sickly season.

The proceeds of the Schools will be allowed as the compensation of the Teachers; and it is believed, that under the supervision of efficient persons, a large number of Pupils may be obtained in each Academy, and permanent situations secured by the Teachers.

The applicants for the Male Academy must be qualified to prepare young men for the S. C. College; and for the Female Academy, to give thorough instruction in those branches which constitute a complete female education.

Persons applying for these Schools will be expected to furnish undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications.

Letters of applicants may be addressed to the undersigned, *postage paid*, until the 15th December next, on which day the election will be held.
S. A. WOODS,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Darlington C. H., Oct. 29, 1845. 83-1m

3000 LBS. PRIME MOUNTAIN BUTTER, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 3, 1845. 83-3w

WAGON FOR SALE.

AN elegant two horse Wagon, for sale. Inquire of
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Oct. 29. 83-3wpd

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.
ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.
October 21, 1845. 83tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order issued at September Term last, of Cumberland County, the Subscriber will offer for Sale, on Monday of December Term next, being the 1st day of December, at the Court House in Fayetteville, a Negro WOMAN, about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Else. Terms at sale.
HECTOR McNEILL, *Commissioner.*
Oct. 23, 1845. 82-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1846, published by Blum & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be pleased to fill the Town and country demand. Price $6 per gross, 60 cents per dozen. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-3w

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.
Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
Philadelphia.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.
J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	For Life. Without Profits.	For Life. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.
Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

NEW

Fashionable Goods.

H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,** suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES,** at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

More New Goods.

WM. MARSH

WOULD inform his old customers and friends that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK of GOODS,

At the store recently occupied by Mr. James Kyle, second door above Liberty Point. His stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, Iron, Liquors, &c. &c.

Having found the credit system not so good, he is determined to sell low for CASH only, or exchange for country produce. He would also say to those who have not settled up their old dues, they would do well to call and do so, as they will soon find them in the hands of an officer for collection.
October 25, 1845. 82-3w

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

WHICH can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, prepared by DR. HENRY M. TURNER, sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

☞ A supply just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
October 18, 1845.

Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

THE Subscriber, who is well acquainted with the standing of purchasers of Turpentine, Rosin, &c. respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles.

Unexceptionable references given.

Expenses of storing, handling, &c. at the *lowest* rates. Address,
SAMUEL KIMBER,
Brooks' Wharf, Philadelphia.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday the 15th inst., and will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the time of removal into the country in the Summer.

The Pupils will be divided into three Classes, with the following terms of Tuition, per Quarter:

Junior,	$6 00	French Language,	3 00
Middle,	8 00	Music,	8 00
Senior,	10 00	Contingencies,	25

Board and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.
W. H. HARDIN.
October 6, 1845. 79-6w

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber having located himself in this place for the purpose of practising DENTISTRY, offers his services to the public generally. Being a regular graduate both in Dentistry and Medicine, and having had every opportunity to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with all operations belonging to Dentistry, hopes that all who may require his services will give him a trial. He pledges himself to Extract, Plug, and cleanse teeth in the most careful and satisfactory manner. He will also insert incorruptible artificial teeth, either on pivot or gold, on the most improved and substantial plans. All irregularities of the teeth in young persons will be removed by timely application. This, as well as almost every other operation in Dentistry, has been neglected by parents and guardians generally, thereby ruining the symmetry and beauty of the face, when by applying to a Dentist, the most frightful deformity might have been obviated.

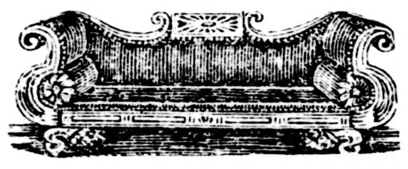
Dr. Hall may be found at Briggs's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

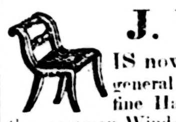
Ladies will be waited on at their homes when requested.
E. M. HALL, M. D., D. D. S.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1845. 80tf

Tan Yard for Sale.

THERE is now for sale a first rate TAN YARD in the Town of Fayetteville, with all the necessary Sheds and Shops, complete; and five acres of ground, part of it good meadow land. There is also a good dwelling house and out houses on the lot, in good repair. It is believed that any person thoroughly understanding the business, who would prosecute it with vigor, can make money at it in this place. There is no other Tan Yard in this place, or within 50 miles of it.

For terms, apply to
WM. BRANSON, Person st.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80tf





J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf



EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community, generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.
H. McLAURIN.
August 29, 1845. 74-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them as CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:—

St. Croix SUGAR, P. R. ditto, N. O. ditto, Loaf ditto, Crushed ditto, Powdered ditto; Laguira Coffee, Rio ditto, Cuba ditto, Java ditto; Molasses; Sperm Candles, Adamantine ditto, Tallow ditto; Tea in boxes or caddys; Shot, Powder, and Lead in bars; Soap, pale and yellow; Turpentine and Cutting Axes, Broad ditto; Canal Flour, brls. and halves; Mess and Prime Pork; Lard in kegs and half barrels; Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; fine Salt in barrels; 44 inch Bagging and Rope; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Negro Blankets and Cloths; Iron of any size or quantity; Coopers' Tools; long and short handled Shovels; Spades; single and double barreled Guns; Wagon and Cart boxes; Cast and German Steel; 20 cases assorted Shoes.
SMITH & GAUSE.

N. B. They continue at their Old Stand, and will sell any thing which may be sent to them.
Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1845. 79-6w

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by
E. J. HALE.

NEW GOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Woaded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled Black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
October 28, 1845. 82-tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, October 25, 1845.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending 31st inst., and the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 3d day of November.
82-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.
October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.
WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 44 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 22d of November, 1845.

SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,120, 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 45 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday November 29, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

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Sept. 20.

CHINA.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, who went as Secretary of Legation, with Mr. Cushing, on the mission to China, lately delivered two Lectures in New York, embodying his observations in that interesting country, about which so little is known. The following is the substance of the first Lecture, and we will probably publish the second in our next:—

Next to Russia, whose vast domains occupy the whole Northern circumference of the earth, in one almost entire circle, China is the largest empire of the world. It extends from the 18th to the 52d parallel of north latitude, thirty-four degrees. It reaches from the 143d to the 70th meridian of longitude from Greenwich, 75 degrees. Its boundaries seem prescribed by nature alone. On the North, the Great mountain ranges of Altai and the Gablonnoi separate it from Siberia, along a line of three thousand miles; the Pacific washes its Eastern coast for more than two thousand miles. The stupendous Himmelaya, the Hindoo Coast and the Belon mountains, confine it on the South and West, and divide it from India and Affghanistan; and it stretches towards the Aral and Caspian seas an unascertained extent, occupying the limits stated. The Chinese empire covers the whole centre of Asia. It is not with reference to that continent, an inappropriate designation which the Chinese give themselves of the "Central Flowery Nation." The superficial extent of China is more than five millions of square miles. To form an idea of what a surface this is, let us consider that were the territories of the United States to extend north and south from their extreme Northern points, from 25 to 54 North, including Oregon, Texas, and a large portion of Canada, and stretch between parallel lines from ocean to ocean, they would not equal in size the empire of China. Great as I have described the physical dimensions of China, this vast circumference is impenetrable to foreigners. At one point only, on its boundless frontiers, can it be entered; at the city of Mamatchin, on the Russian border, where the caravans annually pass with tea. Thus is *one-tenth* of the land surface of the globe under the sway of a single Power. And yet the Chinese are not unambitious of conquest; for, more than a hundred years ago one of her generals boasted that but for the rigor of the season he would have carried his arms to Rome.

There are three chief systems of religion in China. Those of Confucius, of Lao Tse and Budhas. The former is the religion of the most learned Chinese. Lao Tse differs not so much from the great sage Confucius as to make any difficulty in uniting both creeds. Budhism is the religion of the uneducated classes throughout the empire. There is no state religion in China, properly speaking. The Emperor is a hereditary Budhist, a follower of the Llama, but he is also a follower of Confucius. China is tolerant of all religions, and it is only from the effects of the unwise course of professors that the Christian religion has ever been prohibited.

Mr. Webster then went on to speak of the Budhist religion of the uneducated classes. The Budhist temples, he said, much resemble those of the Catholics, at least those of that faith in Macao. They have images; they worship the "Virgin Mother;" they burn incense; they offer prayers for the dead; they have nuns and monks: and indeed so general is the resemblance as to have caused much annoyance, it is said, to the early missionaries. The Chinese Budhists, however, petition their gods for every thing, even in all the ordinary matters of life. Beside the door of every shop is a little temple with an image in it. In the houses are paintings of the god of Longevity, who receives devoted worship, and others also, for their Pantheon is large. At one temple at Macao are the effigies of sixty deities. Mr. W. said that on one occasion he fell into conversation with an ordinary Chinese on the subject of religion. As he pulled by the "Joss house" dedicated to the goddess of the sea, he told him he had been there that morning to "*chin chin joss;*" meaning, to pay his devotions. Mr. W. interrogated him, in order to learn how much of the faith and doctrines of Budhism he really knew. The Budhists believe in a Heaven and Hell, and their books describe with great particularity the condition of both. Mr. W. supposed that the person with whom he conversed of course was advanced so far at least, but to his surprise, he felt a shock it would be impossible to describe, in finding himself for the first time in the presence of a human being who had never heard of a future state of existence.

Mr. Webster next proceeded to describe the particulars of an interview between the American Minister and some high Chinese functionaries. An imperial edict announced their coming. After a while, a discordant noise, accompanied by loud cries at intervals, was heard, and the American functionaries looked from the blinds of the verandah to see the approach of the visiters. Two ill looking fellows, with wire caps on their heads, one of them with a whip, and the other with an axe, in his hand, led the procession. These men were the executioners, who always precede a high officer. Next came a score of poorly dressed and very dirty soldiers, with spears and shields, and halberts. Then a man or two on wretched ponies, whose hair stood out in all directions and whose manes and tails were ignorant of brush and curry-comb; then the band of music, and then the sedan chairs of the great men themselves. They were four in number, all large and fine looking persons, dressed in tight colored crape gowns, fastened round their waists by blue girdles and buckles of precious stones. The Americans stood up to receive them, with hats on, for it is Chinese etiquette to be covered, as a mark of respect. They entered with their caps on, displaying their red and blue buttons and peacock's feathers. The button is fastened to the top of the cap, and the feather hangs down behind. They approached, shook their own hands at us, and the chief among them presented the letter to the Minister. On receiving it, he motioned them to be seated, and take off their caps, which, observing carefully the movement of the Americans, and keeping exact time with them, they did. One of the Interpreters now read the letter, and after a short interval of silence, such sort of conversation as can be carried on by interpreters, and looks and signs, took place. The first civility was on their part, asking our names; this information being given and reciprocated, they proceeded to shock our notions of good breeding by asking our *ages!* They returned these civilities in like form. A luncheon came next; the guests being seated on the left, which, in China, is the place of honor. Chop sticks, had been provided for all, and the first experiment of the Americans with them so delighted their guests that they could not refrain from laughter. They shewed little inclination to eat, but a decided taste for the Bostonian liquors, champaigne and cherry bounce. A very red faced gentleman, a Mantchoo Tartar, disposed of half a dozen tumblers of bounce in as many minutes. It is customary to empty the glass when drinking with a friend, and as they each drank with all the Americans, they became gradually as elevated as their voices, which, in conversation, Mr. Webster said, was at the highest pitch. One unavoidable civility, Mr. W. said, all the Americans would have gladly dispensed with. It is the fashion for every one to help himself with his own chop sticks from any dish on the table which he can reach; and when he feels desirous of offering a testimonial of particular regard, as well as respect, he reaches out and seizes something with his own chop stick, and motioning to the individual for whom he designs the favor, to open his mouth, puts the morsel, whatever it is, between his teeth. As they are not peculiarly nice in their eating, and their teeth are by no means pearly, this part of the ceremony would have been gladly dispensed with. It was, however, not to be escaped: all that was left was retaliation, which they immediately practised. After an hour at table of shouting conversation on their part, and of nods and becks and wreathed smiles on the other part, they all returned to the verandah to be surprised by yet further civilities. There they began to examine the apparel of the Americans, piece by piece, cravat, coat, waistcoat, shirt bosom, trowsers, sword belt, gloves, all in turn were inspected. Dr. Parker told them this was the very acme of Chinese politeness, and to be emulated without delay, whereupon they examined the caps, buttons, peacock's feathers, and other ornaments of the other party. Mr. Webster noted well the little embroidered bags which, with fan cases and snuff-boxes, they hang from their girdles, their thumb rings of agate, their silken girdles and jewelled buckles. Tung Ling, a Tartar, took a sword belt belonging to one of the Americans, put it on to show how much too small it was, marching up and down to show his portly frame. He struck his full chest and said in a voice of thunder—"I am a Mantchoo." He then seized my hand and squeezed it to show his strength. He was a terror speading Tartar General. Our friends retired, said Mr. W., after two hours intellectual intercourse of this kind. The procession was formed, the gongs beat, and the pipes squealed, while the executioners yelled, and the little ponies were pulled between their riders' legs, and we were left to reflect upon the Chinese and their customs.

Mr. Webster remarked that instructive and agreeable intercourse between the Chinese and Europeans was impossible. They were unlike us in every thing, and were ignorant of all we knew. Their language was the most difficult of acquisition that stupidity or skill could invent.—In a word, they presented political and physical barriers to all social intercourse.

Mr. Webster remarked that it was Mr. Cushing's and his own intention to go to Pekin. He had therefore made up his mind to study the Court language of China, which was Mantchoo Tartar, the present reigning family being of that race.

Mr. Webster here gave an account of his voyage from Macao to Canton in pursuit of a teacher. The journey was a delightful one. Boats were at hand, built of light wood. Spacious: 12 to 15 wide and 50 or 60 feet long. Most of these boats are taken up in cabins, which are built upon deck like a small room with many windows. They are furnished with chairs, tables, &c., with two masts—two bamboo sails of peculiar shape, and light draught. Their speed is very great. They call these "fast boats," or "Scrambling Dragons." The crews number 10 or 15 men and a commander. These boats are hired, provisioned, and made secure from pirates, and then all is ready for embarking. These boats cannot approach within some rods of the shore, and the passage to them has to be in a smaller boat, which is called a "Tanka." These delicate and frail vessels are shaped like half an egg. A moveable cover like a gig-top is put upon the stern and centre. They are owned and managed always by women, who are always on the watch for passengers. The women and little ones live on board, and earn their rice by rowing passengers upon the river. "Come to my boat," is the cry of each of the crowd when they see a passenger approaching. A flock of gulls or crows suddenly disturbed hardly make so much noise. The noise increases until the decision is made in which boat to go, and then there is an end to it. The defeated competitor shows no sign of ill-will, but helps his fortunate rival. With great noise, the anchor is weighed, the sails spread, and the voyage begins. The shore is lined with high and hilly banks, and at the entrance the shores are but a cannon shot apart. The Forts, upon examination, prove to be useless erections. They are not upon the top of a hill, nor are they guarded. To take them the English had only to land beyond gun shot, march round to the summit of a hill,

and fire down on the occupants. They consist of mere walls and afford no protection against bombs, while the port holes are as large as a common house door. Here is the great place for pirates, and the fast boats are busy as they approach the Bogue. Stones of the size of paving stones are put on deck, a heavy block of wood is got out and set mid ships, and then a piece of long iron like a crow bar, hollow and fastened to a pivot, is fastened to a hole in the block. This is a piece of Chinese artillery, and is called a "jingall." It is the most annoying of all fire arms. The English found it so at Cabul, in China, and at the Kyler Pass. It throws balls of lead and iron three times the size of a bullet, and to a greater distance than a musket, and also with great precision. These machines could be borne from rock to rock by one or two men, and the fast boats usually have two or more. Along side the boats are suspended bamboos, with iron pikes in the end serving for spears. With these and the jingalls, and baskets of stones, they defend themselves against Ladrones. After passing the Bogue the craft increase very much. The tall and white sails of a merchant ship are occasionally seen. The banks appear covered with rice fields, Whampoa, nine miles from Canton, is soon reached, and here the shores are high and beautiful.—The Pagoda is seen, and three miles of the barrier which the Chinese built to keep off the English.

A hundred millions of souls is the difference in the estimate of population. It is certain, according to some, that there are not less than 350,000,000, while others reduce this number to 180,000,000. The Chinese compute themselves at 300,000,000. Mr. Webster then compared these estimates with what was known of the population of France. Here there are 30,000,000 in a territorial extent of 200,000 square miles, or 150 inhabitants to every square mile. Soil and climate are no more favorable in France than in China. Chinese proper, not including Chinese Tartary, was as fertile and well cultivated as France. The prosperity of the country, the cheapness of labor and the various encouragements for marriage all tended to increase the population. And China proper was about eight times the extent of France, while Chinese Tartary was but sparsely populated. Here the people were nomadic and lived in flocks and herds and they required great space for hunting. This division of the Empire covered three millions five hundred thousand square miles. Even if this part was only two-thirds as densely populated as Russia, and China proper as much so as France, there would be 240,000,000 of inhabitants, supposing Chinese Tartary to have 20 inhabitants to the square mile. There was hardly a possibility that the numbers were fewer than this.

Canton, Mr. W. said, is upon a level piece of ground hardly above the level of the river. Lofty hills border it on the east, and there is an eminence near by, on which is a Tartar military station. The population was 600,000, streets but 8 feet wide, and houses low and dark. The city within the walls was smaller than the suburbs. It is difficult, however, to distinguish the two apart. The factories of the inhabitants are upon the very bank of the river, and there were the best buildings seen by Mr. W., except the temples. Mr. W. upon landing, first sought out a Tartar teacher. This Tartar was frightened at the task he had undertaken, and was in bodily fear that the teaching of a foreign Mantchoo would cost him his head. Upon the third visit he begged to be let off, and as there was no reasoning him out of his fears that the Mandarins would seize him, he let him go.

The Chinese women confine the feet at the age of five, by cotton bandages, thus preventing their increase in size beyond that period. This produces an unsteady and tottering gait. The fashion is not confined to any peculiar rank; indeed, there is no such thing as social rank in China. Parents with five or six children, usually select one of them to undergo the operation, with the hope that she may, in consequence, marry a rich man. The others are suffered to remain untortured.

Every Chinese as soon as he is able to do so, takes a small footed wife. He sends for some old lady as a "go between" and enquires where he can get a suitable wife. She then sees the young lady, Miss Lee Nung or Now Leen, and describes her merits to Noo Chung. The arrangements follow, and then the wedding. In high and wealthy families, the husband first sees her face when she arrives at the door of his house, and taking her out of the Sedan chair raises her veil! The Tartar women do not compress the feet at all. The Chinese women expressed as much surprise at the small waists of the Americans as the latter did at the small feet of the Chinese. They would not believe that the Americans were white, until one of them raised her sleeve and showed her arm.

Chinese women all use paint, both red and white. Some paint the underlip with a poisonous substance, which compels them to keep up a perpetual paint for fear of swallowing the poison.

The Chinese have the art of dwarfing trees, and will cultivate a pear or apple tree perfect in all its parts, and yet not exceeding a foot in height; and, what is still more strange, they will raise from them at pleasure fruit either of the usual size, or of a size proportioned to the diminished growth of the tree.

At Canton there are displayed elegant articles of luxury and beauty in the greatest profusion. A passer through the streets is constantly in danger of losing an eye or being knocked down by the bamboos on which Coolies carry their burdens; for no beast of burden, except the buffaloes to plough the rice fields, is known in Southern China, the population being too dense to supply them food. Every thing is done by human labor. There are no wheeled vehicles, except wagons driven by sails in the northern part of the empire; and the Chinese use no milk.

The beggars of China are very wretched and very numerous, though less so than would be supposed. China has no asylums, and of course all paupers who obtain relief do it by begging. They go about the streets with a gong or some other discordant instrument, or at least with a harsh and unpleasant voice. They enter a shop, and, without leaving off, as Hamlet recommends, their "damnable faces," they commence a noise which forthwith drives all customers from the premises. This is allowed by law and custom, and is continued until it produces some gratuity. If the shopkeeper be blessed with fortitude, the beggar beats his gong till he is tired, lies down by the counter and sleeps awhile, and then resumes his beating. He keeps it up until he has aggravated the keeper to the requisite amount. Begging is thus a trial of patience—the one strives to annoy and the other to endure; and it continues till one of the two gives in.

The Government of China is patriarchal—a pure, unalloyed despotism. The Czar of Russia is less absolute than the Chinese Emperor. The soil of all China is his: the lives, property, and honor of the people are in his hands: he is to them the sun of heaven—the source of law and religion, and is invested with every attribute of power and sovereignty. The empire is divided into provinces: each province into districts, and the districts into towns, villages, and hundreds. Each officer of each division is responsible to his immediate superior. Crimes or accidents are punished, not only upon those by whom they are committed, but those also by whom they should have been prevented. In any serious disturbance in a town, the authorities of the district and the province in which it is situated are punished in various degrees. Families are held responsible for the behavior of each member of them. It seems to us cruel to punish a family for the offence of one, or to ravage a district for a crime of some of its inhabitants. But their theory is, that all the members of the empire are bound to preserve order and peace, and are responsible for its infraction; as in England and this country, where towns are held liable for property destroyed by mobs. And in China this theory is never allowed to become a dead letter, and, harsh as it may seem, it cannot be denied that experience has proved it of wonderful efficacy in the preservation of quiet and tranquility.

Mr. Webster related one incident to illustrate its operation. In passing through a dense crowd in the night, an American was robbed of his watch. Of course it was impossible to identify the offender, but he made his complaint to the Mandarins, who told him that in three days his watch should be returned. That very day all the police officers of Canton, one or two hundred in number, were arrested; and one of them was brought before the Mandarin and told that *all the rest* would be kept in close confinement until the watch should be returned. Each of these officers had a family dependant upon him for support. Each had numerous friends interested in his welfare; and each of these had other friends whom they could easily enlist in his behalf. The whole population of Canton was thus converted into a police force. Every man, woman, and child became a thief-taker; and the result was, that on the third day the watch was found in an obscure hut, twenty miles from Canton, and forthwith restored to its owner. In another instance, where silver coin had been stolen in a household, all the servants were seized and bamboced until one confessed the theft.

A Case of Mesmerism.—We learn that yesterday a tumor or cancer was cut from the breast of Mrs. North of this city, by Dr. Kimball. Before proceeding to perform the operation, Mrs. North was put into a magnetic state by Mr. Gleason, overseer of the Middlesex work shop. The operation was a very painful one, and occupied some fifteen minutes, during which time the lady gave no intimation that she suffered pain; and after the operation was performed, and she had become perfectly conscious, she said she was pained very little, though she had a sort of dreamy, indistinct notion all the while that the operation was going on. We obtained the facts from Dr. Kimball. Several persons were present all the time, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Remington. All of the parties are of the highest respectability, and are known as among our best citizens. We give the above facts to show that mesmerism is not all a humbug, as many of us have supposed.—*Lowell Courier.*

A Mesmeric lecturer in Ohio has run off with a Miss Rush from her parental roof. She is represented as a lady of rare accomplishments and a perfect beauty. This then, is what we should call going it with a *perfect Rush!—Philadelphia Gazette.*

Affecting Incident.—A little girl, the only and well beloved child of her parents, who are residents of Brooklyn, Long Island, died a few weeks since, and was interred in the private family burying ground. A large Newfoundland dog, the private companion and playmate of the child, was frequently missing from the house after the funeral. When seen, he was observed to be crest fallen and drooping, he refused his food, moped and lost flesh day by day. These circumstances excited curiosity; the animal was watched and followed in his stealthy excursions, and it at length appeared that he went daily to the grave of his former friend and playmate, deposited at each visit, some of the child's playthings obtained secretly from the house, on the grassy mound that covered her remains, in the vain hope of alluring her to his side again, and then lay down, and passed hour after hour moaning and whining piteously. His master was obliged finally to chain up the animal, to put an end to his melancholy vigils, the continuance of which would have cost the faithful mourner his existence.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette July 11, 1775, is at the present day certainly a curiosity:

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 14, 1775.

It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade that the Mail from Philadelphia to New England *sets out but once a fortnight* in the winter season, this is to give notice that the Mail for New England will henceforth go *once a week* the year round; whereby correspondence may be carried on and answers be obtained to letters between Boston and Philadelphia in *three weeks*, which used to require six weeks.

By command of the Postmaster General:
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

A ball was given at Havana on the 16th ultimo by the Conde Fernandino, which was attended by about seven hundred persons. Gen. Santa Anna, Lady, and suite attended. The wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her person $50,000 worth of diamonds. Another lady at this ball sported $40,000 in diamonds in her attire, while ten and twenty thousand dollars' worth of "pebbles" were quite common.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

OREGON.

The language of the Government paper on the subject of the Oregon, is becoming more explicit and direct. It denies that there will be any connection between that question and our commercial relations with England. Further we are given to understand that at the session of the next Congress our *clear right* in relation to the Oregon will embody itself in *positive law;* that our claim extends to the whole territory; and the inference is plainly implied that an immediate and final settlement of the whole question will be had upon the indispensable basis of our exclusive right and the withdrawal of all British pretensions.

"On this great subject," let us hear the Union speak in its own words:

"Within the last three or four years, public sentiment has ripened fast. In the judgment of a vast majority of this nation, the time is rapidly approaching—or say, rather, has now come—when *clear right* in relation to this territory should embody itself in *positive law.* For more than twenty years, the people of the United States have seen what they regard as their indisputable title to this immense territory swamped in negotiation. It was to be expected from the wisdom and true policy of the British government, that this negotiation, so barren heretofore of good result, when entered upon with a new administration, which, in its *identity of opinion* on this subject, is as one man, and which is sustained in that opinion by an overwhelming mass and mastery of public sentiment—it was justly to be hoped of the wisdom of England, that the new negotiation, under such auspices, and in such hands, would, ere long, begin at least to *secure,* instead of *defeating,* as in past years it has defeated, the great ends of international justice.

"But, however this may be, whether the negotiations succeed or fail, there can be no doubt that the democratic Congress now about to assemble will have a great duty to do in relation to Oregon; and we believe that, coming to Washington fresh from conference with their constituents, they will come together resolved to do it. With the strong resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and the manly and patriotic Inaugural words of the President yet vivid in our memory, we cannot doubt that the Administration is fully prepared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rod of that great domain, on the shore of the Pacific, which is, by an accumulated mass of title, the rightful property of the U. States."

That there may be no mistake as to the extent of our claims to the Oregon, the Union gives a geographical outline of the country, describing it as reaching from the forty second degree of latitude to the line of 54 deg. 40 min. north, and says, in its own *italics*—"*The American people claim, against all other nations, this whole domain as a part of their own soil.*"

The intimation which we published in Saturday's *American*, from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, to the effect that the British Government was willing to leave the whole territory for twenty years under the joint protection of the two countries, and that at the end of that time the inhabitants should attach themselves to either according to their preference, or establish an independent government for themselves if they should prefer that—this intimation receives no countenance from the language of the official paper. It speaks on the other hand of the operations of the Hudson Bay Company and asks, "Does this country—does Congress—wish to know how it will work in the West, in Oregon, if we only sit quietly by as spectators, and let it alone? The problem is easily solved. We have only to turn to the lives of Robert Clive and of Warren Hastings, and read the pages which tell of their doings in Madras and Bombay!"

There can be no mistaking the purport of words like these. They can have but one meaning. If the Administration acts up to the intimations here given, the Oregon question can be peacefully settled only on the condition of an entire surrender by England of all her claims upon the territory. This is manifest. And in view of the alternative which presents itself on this momentous subject we have only to express the hope, as we have taken occasion to do before, that Congress will weigh well the responsibility of its actions and prepare for consequences. It is hardly to be supposed that the British Government will recede from the position announced by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons in relation to the Oregon, however unwilling that Government may be to go to war on such a question. Will our Government indulge in the vain expectation that the British Cabinet will find some pretext for withdrawing from its position without a loss of dignity, without a fatal wound to its honor? And in this expectation will the Government rush into extreme measures, thinking that no crisis of difficulty will follow? There should be no mistake on this point; it might prove to be a dangerous one.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The accounts which reached us some time ago of the unusual activity exhibited in the British dock-yards and in all the departments of the Admiralty, are fully confirmed by the recent advices by the Caledonia. We quote the following from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 19th October:

"The dock-yards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports steam-frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have them, like the old commodore in the song, 'fit for sea' at the required time. The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability. But the natural inquiry is, whence this warlike activity? What is the occasion that demands it? We are at peace with the world; our ships ride quietly on every sea; the foreign relations of the country wear a pacific appearance. With all the great Powers of Europe we are apparently on the most friendly terms—not a ripple disturbs the calmness of the ocean wave.

"What, then, can be in the wind which indicates this strange and unnatural prescience of the storm? With the exception of the misunderstanding in the Rio de la Plata, to which France, equally with ourselves, is a party, there is nothing palpable to vulgar ken in this galvanic movement in the arsenals and on the seaboard. Those who profess to see further into a millstone than their neighbor, point to the "Far West"—to Oregon—for a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, is determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The spirit of his inaugural address, the same authorities add, actuates the President and his democratic Congress. The comparative weakness of the Whigs in the House, as well as in the Senate, and the strong feelings which influence a large portion of the citizens of the United States on this question, are adduced as potent reasons for the arming, and the preparations for onslaught, of which the dock-yards of Britain at the present moment give indubitable proof. The preparations to which we allude are unquestionably matters of fact; whether the inference deduced therefrom be correct, is another question. But the quidnuncs, who are never at a loss for reasons on which to build speculation, however absurd, instance the fact of Mr. Everett having declined an invitation to a public demonstration in Boston, on his return home, because he could not speak except of vague generalities, without violating official confidence, as a proof that the relations of the two countries, arising out of the Oregon, are critical, and likely to involve the last alternative—war.

"We mention these circumstances, because they float on the surface of political and conversationary gossip, without at all endorsing them with our own identity or approval. Our own opinion is, that a fight about the Oregon territory would be one of the most reckless and insane exhibitions that the civilized world ever witnessed; and yet the fact stares every one in the face that the Governments of both countries are committed to hostilities, if either carries out the menace of the other. Both Governments are in a false position. The President's uncalled-for loquaciousness, denoting, as it did, a foregone conclusion, produced the warlike explosion of the present and the proximate Premiers—Peel and Russell—in the House of Commons. If both parties give and take a little, all will be well; if, on the contrary, neither will recede from his position, the sword, it is not improbable—nay, it is more likely—will be drawn. We hope for the best. 'Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war,' may do very well for the adventurous and desperate—for those who have something to gain and nothing to lose in the 'bloody exchange;' but every friend of his species in both countries, every lover of his land, whether British or American, will desire a peaceable termination of the dispute."

Upon the preceding and other similar indications, the *Baltimore American* makes the following remarks, which are, we apprehend, but too well grounded:

"We presume that if any have indulged the belief that no measures of ours in relation to the Oregon could force England into a war, such belief is now pretty well dissipated. When Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, announced the determination of his Government to maintain the claims of England to that territory, his declaration was concurred in by Lord John Russel and the whole Opposition party. There is no room for receding; and if our Congress shall urge this matter to a crisis there is but one way for England to meet that crisis. If the Ministry now in power in England should shrink from their position and submit to the humiliation of swallowing their own words on this subject, they would be driven from power and pelted in the streets.

"No doubt the British Government would be glad to compromise. But the danger is that our Congress will so place the question as to render compromise out of the question. The language of the official paper at Washington is, that we will have Oregon; that we will have all of it; that we will have it immediately. Our *'clear right'* is to be embodied in *'positive law;'* our indisputable claims are to be no longer 'swamped in negotiations;' the Oregon territory is a portion of the American soil, part and parcel of the Republic. Such is the tone of the official paper; and we put it to any man of common sense and observation to say whether words have not gone far enough on both sides to warrant on our part some preparation for blows?"

The New Congress.—The new Congress, which is to convene at Washington on the 1st of December, will probably continue in Session till July next, and undertake as large an assortment of wholesale mischief as has been undertaken for many years past. We anticipate vigorous attempts to destroy or essentially alter the Tariff, to re-establish the Sub-Treasury, to bully and browbeat Mexico into the surrender or sale of all her integral territory on this side of the Rio del Norte, to get the country into hot water with England on the subject of Oregon, to repeal or greatly mar the Postage Reform, perhaps to repeal the already nullified Single District act, and, in short, to do harm generally. Of course, *all* these mischiefs cannot be accomplished in one Session, but some of them will. The Session will at all events be a deeply interesting one.
New York Tribune.

Newspapers.—There are fifteen hundred and fifty-five newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and but eighteen hundred and ninety one in all the world elsewhere.

Not Easily Beaten.—It is gratifying to be able to chronicle such results in farming as the following. Such industry and skill as this, more generally applied, would make our Orange lands yield too bountifully to be deserted for homes among strangers in the far west.

Capt. Joseph G. Bacon, who lives a few miles east of Hillsborough, informs us that he sowed five pecks of common Wheat on an acre of ground the last season, and reaped at harvest time 25 bushels; and on the first of August he sowed on the same acre thirteen quarts of Buck Wheat, from which he gathered 25 1-2 bushels,—making 50 1-2 bushels from one acre in a year! Has any one surpassed this in Orange county?—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

"Test of Sound Politics."—The test to determine the soundness of any political principle is sufficiently simple. It consists in applying to every argument the fundamental principle of all good government—the greatest happiness of the greatest number; in asking on every occasion how far the measure proposed will advance this general object with the greatest probability of success—a problem which the smallest portion of clear-sightedness may determine with arithmetical precision. By perpetually recurring to this principle, the value of every argument and the propriety of every measure cannot fail to be accurately ascertained. Truth will stand forth disencumbered from the ignorance and prejudice of party sentiments, and error will be dragged to light, though concealed under a thousand fallacies."—*Georgian.*

Can any thing be easier, any thing more incapable of ever failing? You have *only* to find out what, in each case, is "the greatest happiness of the greatest number;" and then, of course, the whole business is done—that is, if you *can* and *will* give it to them.

The first point in the new and great process is, of course, to find out in what consists the "general happiness," the "greatest happiness," the *summum bonum* of your people. It is time enough afterwards, knowing what it is, to try to get it for them.

Now, the Scriptures tell us that God laid on mankind the common curse of labor. Of course, to shake off that curse would be their "greatest happiness." The first object of a good Government, therefore, should be *to put an end to work.* Apply this to the tariff, and you will see at once how efficacious is the new test. It is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury has adopted it, and means to repeal the tariff, which, supplying with work poor men, women, and children, keeps up in this injured country the old malediction.

On the other hand, madmen, nutes, the blind, the destitute helpless, and all such generally as are mistakenly provided for in hospitals, those relics of an ignorant benevolence, should no longer be the objects of governmental care. A very small part of men are *fous a lier*—mad enough for chaining; not many are dumb or blind or utterly helpless. In providing for them, therefore, Government does not consult, but violate, the "greatest happiness;" for life is a burden to such people, and they a burden to others: plainly, therefore, nothing can be done for them; and, philosophically speaking, they ought to be knocked on the head.

Again, moralists and metaphysicians have, in all ages, been unanimous of one fact—namely, that the fools and the rogues form a very large majority among all nations. It follows that Government should turn its exclusive attention towards lifting up that long-depressed class, the blockheads, and those habitual victims of the old plan of laws, the much-wronged knaves.

These are the general benefits for which we may look to the new single principle; but there is a more local and restricted one which the Editor of the *Georgian* must, like a patriot, have glowed over, when he made his discovery. It is this: In his State the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" would command instant and indiscriminate emancipation—unless, indeed, he means to say that the *many* shall not be allowed to judge of *what is for their happiness.*
National Intelligencer.

The Whig Party.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has a correspondent at Washington who writes many good things and some queer things. For instance, in a recent letter, all against the Whigs, it has the following singular paragraph:

"But still, as a body, what do the Whigs not control? What is there in morals, in literature, in social life, in finance, in commerce, in every important avocation in life, that they do not control? They alone hold the keys to society. They alone can give social rank. They control public taste; they preside over institutions for education; they guard all the crevices to professional success; they have almost the exclusive sway over religious associations; they engross the capital, and the talent, and the business of the nation.—Surely, *all this ought to be glory enough for the Whig party, without any share in the political control of the nation.*"

What a conclusion! A party possessed, as this writer says, of the noblest attributes imaginable, yet ought not to have any *political* control of the nation! Excellent!

Our exchange papers of yesterday contained accounts of no less than three cases of death by fire, in each of which the clothes of the individual caught from a stove or fire place. This is the season in which deplorable accidents of the character alluded to are very frequent; and we advert to the matter thus particularly, for the purpose of uttering a word of warning. Parents cannot be too careful with their children, especially when dressed in cotton or other light and inflammable material, for a moment's imprudence under such circumstances may either destroy life or frightfully disfigure the person.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is estimated that at the close of the present year, six hundred new buildings will have been erected in Louisville, (Ky.)

No one, says Jerome, loves to tell a tale of scandal except to him that loves to hear it; learn then, to check and rebuke the detracting tongue by showing that you do not listen to it with pleasure.

Franklin's Mode of Lending Money.—"I send you, herewith, a bill of ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much: I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will pay me by lending this money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus pass through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

WILMINGTON, November 5.

GREAT FIRE!

The square bounded by Market, Front, Dock, and Water streets, is, with the exception of two buildings, a mass of smoking ruins. The fire broke out at about half past twelve yesterday morning, in Henderson's Alley, not very far from the centre of the square, in a small shed-like wooden building attached to a larger wooden building which had been formerly used as a bar room, but for some weeks had not been occupied. Radiating off in every direction from this point, the flames made rapid progress towards the outside buildings of the square. Most of these, (all facing Market street, and one-half perhaps of those on the other boundaries of the square,) were built of brick, as well as some of those situated in the central portions of the square. By half past three o'clock the work of destruction was done. Two or three buildings on the square next South were on fire at one time, but were saved without material damage. The square destroyed was not compactly built, except that portion of it fronting on Market street; that was altogether covered by buildings.

There was a light breeze from the North when the fire commenced, but as it progressed, the intense heat caused a furious raging all within and immediately around the blazing area.

None of the buildings consumed were of great value, not one worth it is supposed over $3,000. There were but three or four families living on the square; most of the buildings being used by retail dealers of different kinds. The larger part of almost every stock of goods was saved before the fire reached the store containing it, and some saved about every thing.

The number of buildings destroyed was between forty and forty-five, of which thirty-one or two were of brick.

We estimate the loss thus: in buildings $50,000, in merchandize $40,000. As to insurance, as near as we can learn, it is likely that about $55,000 of the loss, taking buildings & merchandize together, will fall upon various offices. We have not been able to get at the particulars of each individual's probable loss, but may say that no one loses very heavily, the burthen falling on the shoulders of many.

The two buildings spared by the flames are the unfinished brick ones of Mr. J. A. Sintas, and Mr. A. V. W. Hewlett, the first standing on Front street, the last about midway between Front and Water, on an alley. Both were nearly isolated from others, and presenting but small surfaces of wood, were preserved by extraordinary effort.

During the progress of the fire, a sad accident befel our worthy and esteemed Magistrate of Police, Col. John McRae, who, whilst busily engaged in discharging the duties of Fire Warden, was caught under the falling wall of a building, and had the bones of his left leg most dreadfully fractured. This melancholy casualty has excited throughout the community feelings of the profoundest sympathy and regret. Col. James T. Miller was also caught under the same falling mass, and had one of his feet considerably bruised.

There is not a doubt in the mind of any one that this disastrous conflagration was caused by the hand of a diabolical incendiary. Two or three attempts had been made before, within a short period, to fire the square. This time has the fiend incarnate succeeded in accomplishing a purpose the atrocity of which words cannot express.

And now it is our most unpleasant duty to say, that this fire came upon us *with the Fire Department of the town in a state of disorganization.* This lamentable condition of things has been brought about by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature; (Chapter 28 of the Acts of that session.) That law has been construed by the militia authorities to require militia service from all the Firemen of Wilmington, and they having been summoned to render that service, with one accord resigned their situations as Firemen. The Commissioners of the town, seeing the dilemma we were placed in, have been for several weeks diligently engaged in an endeavor to re-organize the Fire Companies, by virtue of an old law which they considered gave them authority to do so, notwithstanding the act of last session. This object they had not fully carried into effect when the fire of yesterday morning occurred. Respecting the law in question we shall have more to say at a future period.

The citizens generally, and the colored people also, were extremely active in working the engines, fire-hooks, &c., and the success of their efforts to confine the devouring element within the limits of the square proved the value of the services rendered. The Fire Wardens too did their duty admirably.

Annexed is as full a list of the sufferers as we have been able to make up amidst the confusion of the time.

Owners of buildings destroyed.—James Bradley, Estate Julius Walker, Daniel B. Baker, Gov. Dudley, Estate Thos. Cowan; Thomas H. Wright, Thomas Cowan, Griffith J. McRee, John Iver McMillan, John Brown, Wm. N. Peden, P. K. Dickinson, Mrs. Lord, Sr., John Walker, Richard Bradley, Nicholas N. Nixon, Miss H. Urquhart, Dr. James F. McRee, Wm. Love, Jr., Wm. Distrac, Estate Wm. J. Harris, Joshua G. Wright.

Occupants burnt out.—Leib, Clothing Store, Wm. Thompson, Watchmaker, Wm. Ware, Dentist, Thomas H. Howey, Merchant Tailor, John A. Davis, Bar Room, Richard Eagles, Bar Room, —— Augustine, Grocer, Dr. Schonwald, Botanic Medicines, S. R. Robbins, Dry Goods, Iver McCallum, Tailor, Wm. Rourke, Grocer, J. H. Rothwell, Crockery Dealer, Wm. N. Peden, Bar Room, D. J. Gilbert, Grocer, P. K. Dickinson, Counting Room, Barry & Bryant, Commission Merchants, Potter & Kidder, Counting Room, P. O'Reilly, Grocer, Wm. G. Peckham & Co., Grocers, John Calder, Grocer and Ship Chandler, Elijah Dickinson, Commission Merchant, Alex. McRae, Counting Room, Tilley & Foster, Tenpin Alley, Neff & Warner, Grocers and Ship Chandlers, J. R. Curry, Grocer,—McKathleen, Grocer, Thos. Capps, Grocer, Jas. Stokely, Grocer, John Shaw, Grocer, —— Rogers, Grocer, Joseph Sintas, Grocer, Wm. L. Skipper, Grocer, —— Ghio, Grocer, Wm. Distrac, Baker and Grocer, Dr. Bellamy, Apothecary's Store, —— Mindell, Grocer, Daniel Dickson, Office, James I. Bryan, Grocer, Kelly & McCaleb, Warehouse, G. W. Copes, Baker, Wm. L. Skipper, Family, —— Foster, Family, Isaac Bolden, Oyster House.

The Commissioners of the town yesterday passed an ordinance prohibiting the erection of any but fire-proof buildings in the burnt square under a heavy penalty.
Chronicle.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia reached Boston on Monday morning. Her dates are to the 19th ultimo.

The French have encountered further disasters in Algeria.

Throughout Germany the new reformation is making rapid progress. From most of the Continental States recent accounts confirm the previous reports of a general failure of the potato crops. In Ireland too the same reports are made, and a famine among the Irish people is apprehended.

With regard to trade and monetary affairs in England the reports are not quite so favorable. The last quarterly meeting of the ironmasters had taken place in Birmingham, when it was determined to make an advance of 20s. per ton on previous prices.

The cotton market was depressed, the business transacted was limited, prices had a downward tendency, and holders showed a desire to accept the current rates and to press their stocks.

The sales of the week, ending on Friday, October 17, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business was, it was even more restricted on the 19th—for not more than 1500 to 2000 bags changed hands. The sales of Uplands were at 3 3-4 to 3 7-8. Stock in Liverpool, 918,000 bales, against 893,000 same date last year. Of American 694,000 bales, or 65,000 more than last year.

The American provision trade was flourishing. The stock of beef, pork, and cheese was light, and the state of things in Ireland had a tendency not only to improve prices but to lessen competition.

The price of corn was rising when the Caledonia left. The weather had been bad, and large patches of uncut grain were still exposed to the peltings of the elements in the north of England and Scotland. The wheat market was therefore scantily supplied, and improvement in the prices was the result. As to the general yield of the harvest the authorities differ; but it seems undeniable that the wheat crop will be under that of last year, though not to the extent that some alarmists would fain induce the world to believe.

The Bank of England gave notice on the 17th ultimo that the minimum rate of interest on London bills would be raised from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. The Consol market was slightly agitated by this announcement.

The speculation in railway shares continues to the same extent, and several new and important schemes are announced.

The French had lost 200 men in another affair with the Arabs in Algeria. And in still another skirmish they had killed 150 Arabs. 12,000 troops have been sent to reinforce the French army, now numbering more than 100,000 men in that province. The Arab army is said to consist of but 10,000 men.

The Puseyite rupture with the established church has taken an important turn—Rev. Mr. Newman, with several of his friends, also clergymen, connected with the University of Oxford, have formally seceded and joined the church of Rome, and it is said others are preparing to take the same step.

We regard intelligence of short crops in Great Britain, as the very worst news that the world can receive, short of the destruction of human life on a large scale by violence—by battle, or pestilence, or earthquake.

In that country and Ireland there are 4 millions of paupers, and nearly 4 millions more struggling to avoid pauperism, whose condition is perhaps fully as bad, if not quite as bad, as that of actual and official paupers. Humanity shudders at the contemplation of a scarcity of bread to this immense multitude of fellow beings—wretches, millions of them, who work 16 or 18 hours in the 24, in good times, to procure the coarsest means of sustaining life and covering nakedness, for their wives and children!—*Richmond Whig.*

An eastern paper states that a man somewhere down on Cape Cod, has drunk *ninty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three* glasses of rum in the last thirty-six years. The cost would amount to near six thousand dollars, and we venture to say he is not worth a "fip," finds fault with hard times, and wonders why he cannot get along in the world.

Truth.—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

Simple Cure for Stammering.—Mr. Wakley, at an inquest he held yesterday, stated that a few days back the summoning officer told him it would be useless to call one witness, a lad, because he stuttered so excessively that he could barely articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakley, however, had him called, and telling him that, as shot could not be discharged from a gun without powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz: air. He told the lad to inhale air, or draw in his breath strongly, and the lad having done so, Mr. Wakley asked, "Can you talk now?" The boy, to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and glibly, "Yes, I can, sir, very well."

The coroner added, that inhalation or self-inflation of the lungs with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and though it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not, until lately, and even then only a few of them, caused it to be practised as a remedy for defective articulation.
English Paper.

Census of Boston.—The taking of the census by order of the City Council of Boston is nearly completed, and the result, according to the Transcript, will not vary much from 115,000. Population in 1840, 93,338.

and fire down on the occupants. They consist of mere walls and afford no protection against bombs, while the port holes are as large as a common house door. Here is the great place for pirates, and the fast boats are busy as they approach the Bogue. Stones of the size of paving stones are put on deck, a heavy block of wood is got out and set mid ships, and then a piece of long iron like a crow bar, hollow and fastened to a pivot, is fastened to a hole in the block. This is a piece of Chinese artillery, and is called a "jingall." It is the most annoying of all fire arms. The English found it so at Cabul, in China, and at the Kyler Pass. It throws balls of lead and iron three times the size of a bullet, and to a greater distance than a musket, and also with great precision. These machines could be borne from rock to rock by one or two men, and the fast boats usually have two or more. Along side the boats are suspended bamboos, with iron pikes in the end serving for spears. With these and the jingalls, and baskets of stones, they defend themselves against Ladrones. After passing the Bogue the craft increase very much. The tall and white sails of a merchant ship are occasionally seen. The banks appear covered with rice fields, Whampoa, nine miles from Canton, is soon reached, and here the shores are high and beautiful.—The Pagoda is seen, and three miles of the barrier which the Chinese built to keep off the English.

A hundred millions of souls is the difference in the estimate of population. It is certain, according to some, that there are not less than 350,000,000, while others reduce this number to 180,000,000. The Chinese compute themselves at 300,000,000. Mr. Webster then compared these estimates with what was known of the population of France. Here there are 30,000,000 in a territorial extent of 200,000 square miles, or 150 inhabitants to every square mile. Soil and climate are no more favorable in France than in China. Chinese proper, not including Chinese Tartary, was as fertile and well cultivated as France. The prosperity of the country, the cheapness of labor and the various encouragements for marriage all tended to increase the population. And China proper was about eight times the extent of France, while Chinese Tartary was but sparsely populated. Here the people were nomadic and lived in flocks and herds and they required great space for hunting. This division of the Empire covered three millions five hundred thousand square miles. Even if this part was only two-thirds as densely populated as Russia, and China proper as much so as France, there would be 240,000,000 of inhabitants, supposing Chinese Tartary to have 20 inhabitants to the square mile. There was hardly a possibility that the numbers were fewer than this.

Canton, Mr. W. said, is upon a level piece of ground hardly above the level of the river. Lofty hills border it on the east, and there is an eminence near by, on which is a Tartar military station. The population was 600,000, streets but 8 feet wide, and houses low and dark. The city within the walls was smaller than the suburbs. It is difficult, however, to distinguish the two apart. The factories of the inhabitants are upon the very bank of the river, and there were the best buildings seen by Mr. W., except the temples. Mr. W. upon landing, first sought out a Tartar teacher. This Tartar was frightened at the task he had undertaken, and was in bodily fear that the teaching of a foreign Mantchoo would cost him his head. Upon the third visit he begged to be let off, and as there was no reasoning him out of his fears that the Mandarins would seize him, he let him go.

The Chinese women confine the feet at the age of five, by cotton bandages, thus preventing their increase in size beyond that period. This produces an unsteady and tottering gait. The fashion is not confined to any peculiar rank; indeed, there is no such thing as social rank in China. Parents with five or six children, usually select one of them to undergo the operation, with the hope that she may, in consequence, marry a rich man. The others are suffered to remain untortured.

Every Chinese as soon as he is able to do so, takes a small footed wife. He sends for some old lady as a "go between" and enquires where he can get a suitable wife. She then sees the young lady, Miss Lee Nung or Now Leen, and describes her merits to Noo Chung. The arrangements follow, and then the wedding. In high and wealthy families, the husband first sees her face when she arrives at the door of his house, and taking her out of the Sedan chair raises her veil! The Tartar women do not compress the feet at all. The Chinese women expressed as much surprise at the small waists of the Americans as the latter did at the small feet of the Chinese. They would not believe that the Americans were white, until one of them raised her sleeve and showed her arm.

Chinese women all use paint, both red and white. Some paint the underlip with a poisonous substance, which compels them to keep up a perpetual paint for fear of swallowing the poison.

The Chinese have the art of dwarfing trees, and will cultivate a pear or apple tree perfect in all its parts, and yet not exceeding a foot in height; and, what is still more strange, they will raise from them at pleasure fruit either of the usual size, or of a size proportioned to the diminished growth of the tree.

At Canton there are displayed elegant articles of luxury and beauty in the greatest profusion. A passer through the streets is constantly in danger of losing an eye or being knocked down by the bamboos on which Coolies carry their burdens; for no beast of burden, except the buffaloes to plough the rice fields, is known in Southern China, the population being too dense to supply them food. Every thing is done by human labor. There are no wheeled vehicles, except wagons driven by sails in the northern part of the empire; and the Chinese use no milk.

The beggars of China are very wretched and very numerous, though less so than would be supposed. China has no asylums, and of course all paupers who obtain relief do it by begging. They go about the streets with a gong or some other discordant instrument, or at least with a harsh and unpleasant voice. They enter a shop, and, without leaving off, as Hamlet recommends, their "damnable faces," they commence a noise which forthwith drives all customers from the premises. This is allowed by law and custom, and is continued until it produces some gratuity. If the shopkeeper be blessed with fortitude, the beggar beats his gong till he is tired, lies down by the counter and sleeps awhile, and then resumes his beating. He keeps it up until he has aggravated the keeper to the requisite amount. Begging is thus a trial of patience—the one strives to annoy and the other to endure; and it continues till one of the two gives in.

The Government of China is patriarchal—a pure, unalloyed despotism. The Czar of Russia is less absolute than the Chinese Emperor. The soil of all China is his: the lives, property, and honor of the people are in his hands: he is to them the son of heaven—the source of law and religion, and is invested with every attribute of power and sovereignty. The empire is divided into provinces: each province into districts, and the districts into towns, villages, and hundreds. Each officer of each division is responsible to his immediate superior. Crimes or accidents are punished, not only upon those by whom they are committed, but those also by whom they should have been prevented. In any serious disturbance in a town, the authorities of the district and the province in which it is situated are punished in various degrees. Families are held responsible for the behavior of each member of them. It seems to us cruel to punish a family for the offence of one, or to ravage a district for a crime of some of its inhabitants. But their theory is, that all the members of the empire are bound to preserve order and peace, and are responsible for its infraction; as in England and this country, where towns are held liable for property destroyed by mobs. And in China this theory is never allowed to become a dead letter, and, harsh as it may seem, it cannot be denied that experience has proved it of wonderful efficacy in the preservation of quiet and tranquility.

Mr. Webster related one incident to illustrate its operation. In passing through a dense crowd in the night, an American was robbed of his watch. Of course it was impossible to identify the offender, but he made his complaint to the Mandarins, who told him that in three days his watch should be returned. That very day all the police officers of Canton, one or two hundred in number, were arrested; and one of them was brought before the Mandarin and told that *all the rest* would be kept in close confinement until the watch should be returned. Each of these officers had a family dependant upon him for support. Each had numerous friends interested in his welfare; and each of these had other friends whom they could easily enlist in his behalf. The whole population of Canton was thus converted into a police force. Every man, woman, and child became a thief-taker; and the result was, that on the third day the watch was found in an obscure hut, twenty miles from Canton, and forthwith restored to its owner. In another instance, where silver coin had been stolen in a household, all the servants were seized and bamboozed until one confessed the theft.

A Case of Mesmerism.—We learn that yesterday a tumor or cancer was cut from the breast of Mrs. North of this city, by Dr. Kimball. Before proceeding to perform the operation, Mrs. North was put into a magnetic state by Mr. Gleason, overseer of the Middlesex work shop. The operation was a very painful one, and occupied some fifteen minutes, during which time the lady gave no intimation that she suffered pain; and after the operation was performed, and she had become perfectly conscious, she said she was pained very little, though she had a sort of dreamy, indistinct notion all the while that the operation was going on. We obtained the facts from Dr. Kimball. Several persons were present all the time, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Remington. All of the parties are of the highest respectability, and are known as among our best citizens. We give the above facts to show that mesmerism is not all a humbug, as many of us have supposed.—*Lowell Courier.*

A Mesmeric lecturer in Ohio has run off with a Miss Rush from her parental roof. She is represented as a lady of rare accomplishments and a perfect beauty. This then, is what we should call going it with a *perfect Rush!—Philadelphia Gazette.*

Affecting Incident.—A little girl, the only and well beloved child of her parents, who are residents of Brooklyn, Long Island, died a few weeks since, and was interred in the private family burying ground. A large Newfoundland dog, the private companion and playmate of the child, was frequently missing from the house after the funeral. When seen, he was observed to be crest fallen and drooping, he refused his food, moped and lost flesh day by day. These circumstances excited curiosity; the animal was watched and followed in his stealthy excursions, and it at length appeared that he went daily to the grave of his former friend and playmate, deposited at each visit, some of the child's playthings obtained secretly from the house, on the grassy mound that covered her remains, in the vain hope of alluring her to his side again, and then lay down, and passed hour after hour moaning and whining piteously. His master was obliged finally to chain up the animal, to put an end to his melancholy vigils, the continuance of which would have cost the faithful mourner his existence.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette July 11, 1775, is at the present day certainly a curiosity:

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 14, 1775.

It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade that the Mail from Philadelphia to New England *sets out but once a fortnight* in the winter season, this is to give notice that the Mail for New England will henceforth go *once a week* the year round; whereby correspondence may be carried on and answers be obtained to letters between Boston and Philadelphia in *three weeks*, which used to require six weeks.

By command of the Postmaster General:
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

A ball was given at Havana on the 16th ultimo by the Conde Fernandino, which was attended by about seven hundred persons. Gen. Santa Anna, Lady, and suite attended. The wife of the ex-President of Mexico wore upon her person $50,000 worth of diamonds. Another lady at this ball sported $40,000 in diamonds in her attire, while ten and twenty thousand dollars' worth of "pebbles" were quite common.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

OREGON.

The language of the Government peper on the subject of the Oregon, is becoming more explicit and direct. It denies that there will be any connection between that question and our commercial relations with England. Further we are given to understand that at the session of the next Congress our *clear right* in relation to the Oregon will embody itself in *positive law;* that our claim extends to the whole territory; and the inference is plainly implied that an immediate and final settlement of the whole question will be had upon the indispensable basis of our exclusive right and the withdrawal of all British pretensions.

"On this great subject," let us hear the Union speak in its own words:

"Within the last three or four years, public sentiment has ripened fast. In the judgment of a vast majority of this nation, the time is rapidly approaching—or say, rather, has now come—when *clear right* in relation to this territory should embody itself in *positive law.* For more than twenty years, the people of the United States have seen what they regard as their indisputable title to this immense territory swamped in negotiation. It was to be expected from the wisdom and true policy of the British government, that this negotiation, so barren heretofore of good result, when entered upon with a new administration, which, in its *identity of opinion* on this subject, is as one man, and which is sustained in that opinion by an overwhelming mass and mastery of public sentiment—it was justly to be hoped of the wisdom of England, that the new negotiation, under such auspices, and in such hands, would, ere long, begin at least to *secure,* instead of *defeating,* as in past years it has defeated, the great ends of international justice.

"But, however this may be, whether the negotiations succeed or fail, there can be no doubt that the democratic Congress now about to assemble will have a great duty to do in relation to Oregon; and we believe that, coming to Washington fresh from conference with their constituents, they will come together resolved to do it. With the strong resolutions of the Baltimore convention, and the manly and patriotic Inaugural words of the President yet vivid in our memory, we cannot doubt that the Administration is fully prepared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rod of that great domain, on the shore of the Pacific, which is, by an accumulated mass of title, the rightful property of the U. States."

That there may be no mistake as to the extent of our claims to the Oregon, the Union gives a geographical outline of the country, describing it as reaching from the forty second degree of latitude to the line of 54 deg. 40 min. north, and says, in its own *italics*—"*The American people claim, against all other nations, this whole domain as a part of their own soil.*"

The intimation which we published in Saturday's *American*, from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, to the effect that the British Government was willing to leave the whole territory for twenty years under the joint protection of the two countries, and that at the end of that time the inhabitants should attach themselves to either according to their preference, or establish an independent government for themselves if they should prefer that—this intimation receives no countenance from the language of the official paper. It speaks on the other hand of the operations of the Hudson Bay Company and asks, "Does this country—does Congress—wish to know how it will work in the West, in Oregon, if we only sit quietly by as spectators, and let it alone? The problem is easily solved. We have only to turn to the lives of Robert Clive and of Warren Hastings, and read the pages which tell of their doings in Madras and Bombay!"

There can be no mistaking the purport of words like these. They can have but one meaning. If the Administration acts up to the intimations here given, the Oregon question can be peacefully settled only on the condition of an entire surrender by England of all her claims upon the territory. This is manifest. And in view of the alternative which presents itself on this momentous subject we have only to express the hope, as we have taken occasion to do before, that Congress will weigh well the responsibility of its actions and prepare for consequences. It is hardly to be supposed that the British Government will recede from the position announced by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons in relation to the Oregon, however unwilling that Government may be to go to war on such a question. Will our Government indulge in the vain expectation that the British Cabinet will find some pretext for withdrawing from its position without a loss of dignity, without a fatal wound to its honor? And in this expectation will the Government rush into extreme measures, thinking that no crisis of difficulty will follow? There should be no mistake on this point; it might prove to be a dangerous one.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The accounts which reached us some time ago of the unusual activity exhibited in the British dock-yards and in all the departments of the Admiralty, are fully confirmed by the recent advices by the Caledonia. We quote the following from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 19th October:

"The dock-yards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports steam-frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have them, like the old commodore in the song, 'fit for sea' at the required time. The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability. But the natural inquiry is, whence this warlike activity? What is the occasion that demands it? We are at peace with the world; our ships ride quietly on every sea; the foreign relations of the country wear a pacific appearance. With all the great Powers of Europe we are apparently on the most friendly terms—not a ripple disturbs the calmness of the ocean wave.

"What, then, can be in the wind which indicates this strange and unnatural prescience of the storm? With the exception of the misunderstanding in the Rio de la Plata, to which France, equally with ourselves, is a party, there is nothing palpable to vulgar ken in this galvanic movement in the arsenals and on the seaboard. Those who profess to see further into a millstone than their neighbor, point to the "Far West"—to Oregon—for a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, is determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The spirit of his inaugural address, the same authorities add, actuates the President and his democratic Congress. The comparative weakness of the Whigs in the House, as well as in the Senate, and the strong feelings which influence a large portion of the citizens of the United States on this question, are adduced as potent reasons for the arming, and the preparations for onslaught, of which the dock-yards of Britain at the present moment give indubitable proof. The preparations to which we allude are unquestionably matters of fact; whether the inference deduced therefrom be correct, is another question. But the quidnuncs, who are never at a loss for reasons on which to build speculation, however absurd, instance the fact of Mr. Everett having declined an invitation to a public demonstration in Boston, on his return home, because he could not speak except of vague generalities, without violating official confidence, as a proof that the relations of the two countries, arising out of the Oregon, are critical, and likely to involve the last alternative—war.

"We mention these circumstances, because they float on the surface of political and conversationary gossip, without at all endorsing them with our own identity or approval. Our own opinion is, that a fight about the Oregon territory would be one of the most reckless and insane exhibitions that the civilized world ever witnessed; and yet the fact stares every one in the face that the Governments of both countries are committed to hostilities, if either carries out the menace of the other. Both Governments are in a false position. The President's uncalled-for loquaciousness, denoting, as it did, a foregone conclusion, produced the warlike explosion of the present and the proximate Premiers—Peel and Russell—in the House of Commons. If both parties give and take a little, all will be well; if, on the contrary, neither will recede from his position, the sword, it is not improbable—nay, it is more likely—will be drawn. We hope for the best. 'Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war,' may do very well for the adventurous and desperate—for those who have something to gain and nothing to lose in the 'bloody exchange;' but every friend of his species in both countries, every lover of his land, whether British or American, will desire a peaceable termination of the dispute."

Upon the preceding and other similar indications, the *Baltimore American* makes the following remarks, which are, we apprehend, but too well grounded:

"We presume that if any have indulged the belief that no measures of ours in relation to the Oregon could force England into a war, such belief is now pretty well dissipated. When Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, announced the determination of his Government to maintain the claims of England to that territory, his declaration was concurred in by Lord John Russel and the whole Opposition party. There is no room for receding; and if our Congress shall urge this matter to a crisis there is but one way for England to meet that crisis. If the Ministry now in power in England should shrink from their position and submit to the humiliation of swallowing their own words on this subject, they would be driven from power and pelted in the streets.

"No doubt the British Government would be glad to compromise. But the danger is that our Congress will so place the question as to render compromise out of the question. The language of the official paper at Washington is, that we will have Oregon; that we will have all of it; that we will have it immediately. Our *'clear right'* is to be embodied in *'positive law;'* our indisputable claims are to be no longer 'swamped in negotiations;' the Oregon territory is a portion of the American soil, part and parcel of the Republic. Such is the tone of the official paper; and we put it to any man of common sense and observation to say whether words have not gone far enough on both sides to warrant on our part some preparation for blows?"

The New Congress.—The new Congress, which is to convene at Washington on the 1st of December, will probably continue in Session till July next, and undertake as large an assortment of wholesale mischief as has been undertaken for many years past. We anticipate vigorous attempts to destroy or essentially alter the Tariff, to re-establish the Sub-Treasury, to bully and browbeat Mexico into the surrender or sale of all her integral territory on this side of the Rio del Norte, to get the country into hot water with England on the subject of Oregon, to repeal or greatly mar the Postage Reform, perhaps to repeal the already nullified Single District act, and, in short, to do harm generally. Of course, *all* these mischiefs cannot be accomplished in one Session, but some of them will. The Session will at all events be a deeply interesting one.

New York Tribune.

Newspapers.—There are fifteen hundred and fifty-five newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and but eighteen hundred and ninety one in all the world elsewhere.

Not Easily Beaten.—It is gratifying to be able to chronicle such results in farming as the following. Such industry and skill as this, more generally applied, would make our Orange lands yield too bountifully to be deserted for homes among strangers in the far west.

Capt. Joseph G. Bacon, who lives a few miles east of Hillsborough, informs us that he sowed five pecks of common Wheat on an acre of ground the last season, and reaped at harvest time 25 bushels; and on the first of August he sowed on the same acre thirteen quarts of Buck Wheat, from which he gathered 25 1-2 bushels,—making 50 1-2 bushels from one acre in a year! Has any one surpassed this in Orange county?—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

"Test of Sound Politics."—The test to determine the soundness of any political principle is sufficiently simple. It consists in applying to every argument the fundamental principle of all good government—the greatest happiness of the greatest number; in asking on every occasion how far the measure proposed will advance this general object with the greatest probability of success—a problem which the smallest portion of clear-sightedness may determine with arithmetical precision. By perpetually recurring to this principle, the value of every argument and the propriety of every measure cannot fail to be accurately ascertained. Truth will stand forth disencumbered from the ignorance and prejudice of party sentiments, and error will be dragged to light, though concealed under a thousand fallacies."—*Georgian.*

Can any thing be easier, any thing more incapable of ever failing? You have *only* to find out what, in each case, is "the greatest happiness of the greatest number;" and then, of course, the whole business is done—that is, if you *can* and *will* give it to them.

The first point in the new and great process is, of course, to find out in what consists the "general happiness," the "greatest happiness," the *summum bonum* of your people. It is time enough afterwards, knowing what it is, to try to get it for them.

Now, the Scriptures tell us that God laid on mankind the common curse of labor. Of course, to shake off that curse would be their "greatest happiness." The first object of a good Government, therefore, should be *to put an end to work.* Apply this to the tariff, and you will see at once how efficacious is the new test. It is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury has adopted it, and means to repeal the tariff, which, supplying with work poor men, women, and children, keeps up in this injured country the old malediction.

On the other hand, madmen, mutes, the blind, the destitute helpless, and all such generally as are mistakenly provided for in hospitals, those relics of an ignorant benevolence, should no longer be the objects of governmental care. A very small part of men are *fous a lier*—mad enough for chaining; not many are dumb or blind or utterly helpless. In providing for them, therefore, Government does not consult, but violate, the "greatest happiness;" for life is a burden to such people, and they a burden to others: plainly, therefore, nothing can be done for them; and, philosophically speaking, they ought to be knocked on the head.

Again, moralists and metaphysicians have, in all ages, been unanimous of one fact—namely, that the fools and the rogues form a very large majority among all nations. It follows that Government should turn its exclusive attention towards lifting up that long-depressed class, the blockheads, and those habitual victims of the old plan of laws, the much-wronged knaves.

These are the general benefits for which we may look to the new single principle: but there is a more local and restricted one which the Editor of the *Georgian* must, like a patriot, have glowed over, when he made his discovery. It is this: In his State the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" would command instant and indiscriminate emancipation—unless, indeed, he means to say that the *many* shall not be allowed to judge of *what is for their happiness.*

National Intelligencer.

The Whig Party.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has a correspondent at Washington who writes many good things and some queer things. For instance, in a recent letter, all against the Whigs, it has the following singular paragraph:

"But still, as a body, what do the Whigs not control? What is there in morals, in literature, in social life, in finance, in commerce, in every important avocation in life, that they do not control? They alone hold the keys to society. They alone can give social rank. They control public taste; they preside over institutions for education; they guard all the crevices to professional success; they have almost the exclusive sway over religious associations; they engross the capital, and the talent, and the business of the nation.—Surely, *all this ought to be glory enough for the Whig party, without any share in the political control of the nation.*"

What a conclusion! A party possessed, as this writer says, of the noblest attributes imaginable, yet ought not to have any *political* control of the nation! Excellent!

Our exchange papers of yesterday contained accounts of no less than three cases of death by fire, in each of which the clothes of the individual caught from a stove or fire place. This is the season in which deplorable accidents of the character alluded to are very frequent; and we advert to the matter thus particularly, for the purpose of uttering a word of warning. Parents cannot be too careful with their children, especially when dressed in cotton or other light and inflammable material, for a moment's imprudence under such circumstances may either destroy life or frightfully disfigure the person.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is estimated that at the close of the present year, six hundred new buildings will have been erected in Louisville, (Ky.)

No one, says Jerome, loves to tell a tale of scandal except to him that loves to hear it; learn then, to check and rebuke the detracting tongue by showing that you do not listen to it with pleasure.

Franklin's Mode of Lending Money.—"I send you, herewith, a bill of ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much: I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will pay me by lending this money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus pass through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little."

WILMINGTON, November 5.

GREAT FIRE!

The square bounded by Market, Front, Dock, and Water streets, is, with the exception of two buildings, a mass of smoking ruins. The fire broke out at about half past twelve yesterday morning, in Henderson's Alley, not very far from the centre of the square, in a small shed-like wooden building attached to a larger wooden building which had been formerly used as a bar room, but for some weeks had not been occupied. Radiating off in every direction from this point, the flames made rapid progress towards the outside buildings of the square. Most of these, (all facing Market street, and one-half perhaps of those on the other boundaries of the square,) were built of brick, as well as some of those situated in the central portions of the square. By half past three o'clock the work of destruction was done. Two or three buildings on the square next South were on fire at one time, but were saved without material damage. The square destroyed was not compactly built, except that portion of it fronting on Market street; that was altogether covered by buildings.

There was a light breeze from the North when the fire commenced, but as it progressed, the intense heat caused a furious raging all within and immediately around the blazing area.

None of the buildings consumed were of great value, not one worth it is supposed over $3,000. There were but three or four families living on the square; most of the buildings being used by retail dealers of different kinds. The larger part of almost every stock of goods was saved before the fire reached the store containing it, and some saved about every thing.

The number of buildings destroyed was between forty and forty-five, of which thirty-one or two were of brick.

We estimate the loss thus: in buildings $50,000, in merchandize $40,000. As to insurance, as near as we can learn, it is likely that about $55,000 of the loss, taking buildings & merchandize together, will fall upon various offices. We have not been able to get at the particulars of each individual's probable loss, but may say that no one loses very heavily, the burthen falling on the shoulders of many.

The two buildings spared by the flames are the unfinished brick ones of Mr. J. A. Sintas, and Mr. A. V. W. Hewlett, the first standing on Front street, the last about midway between Front and Water, on an alley. Both were nearly isolated from others, and presenting but small surfaces of wood, were preserved by extraordinary effort.

During the progress of the fire, a sad accident befel our worthy and esteemed Magistrate of Police, Col. John McRae, who, whilst busily engaged in discharging the duties of Fire Warden, was caught under the falling wall of a building, and had the bones of his left leg most dreadfully fractured. This melancholy casualty has excited throughout the community feelings of the profoundest sympathy and regret. Col. James T. Miller was also caught under the same falling mass, and had one of his feet considerably bruised.

There is not a doubt in the mind of any one that this disastrous conflagration was caused by the hand of a diabolical incendiary. Two or three attempts had been made before, within a short period, to fire the square. This time has the fiend incarnate succeeded in accomplishing a purpose the atrocity of which words cannot express.

And now it is our most unpleasant duty to say, that this fire came upon us *with the Fire Department of the town in a state of disorganization.* This lamentable condition of things has been brought about by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature; (Chapter 28 of the Acts of that session.) That law has been construed by the militia authorities to require militia service from all the Firemen of Wilmington, and they having been summoned to render that service, with one accord resigned their situations as Firemen. The Commissioners of the town, seeing the dilemma we were placed in, have been for several weeks diligently engaged in an endeavor to re-organize the Fire Companies, by virtue of an old law which they considered gave them authority to do so, notwithstanding the act of last session. This object they had not fully carried into effect when the fire of yesterday morning occurred. Respecting the law in question we shall have more to say at a future period.

The citizens generally, and the colored people also, were extremely active in working the engines, fire-hooks, &c., and the success of their efforts to confine the devouring element within the limits of the square proved the value of the services rendered. The Fire Wardens too did their duty admirably.

Annexed is as full a list of the sufferers as we have been able to make up amidst the confusion of the time.

Owners of buildings destroyed.—James Bradley, Estate Julius Walker, Daniel B. Baker, Gov. Dudley, Estate Thos. Cowan; Thomas H. Wright, Thomas Cowan, Griffith J. McRee, John Iver McMillan, John Brown, Wm. N. Peden, P. K. Dickinson, Mrs. Lord, Sr., John Walker, Richard Bradley, Nicholas N. Nixon, Miss H. Urquhart, Dr. James F. McRee, Wm. Love, Jr., Wm. Distrac, Estate Wm. J. Harris, Joshua G. Wright.

Occupants burnt out.—Leib, Clothing Store, Wm. Thompson, Watchmaker, Wm. Ware, Dentist, Thomas H. Howey, Merchant Tailor, John A. Davis, Bar Room, Richard Eagles, Bar Room, —— Augustine, Grocer, Dr. Schonwald, Botanic Medicines, S. R. Robbins, Dry Goods, Iver McCallum, Tailor, Wm. Rourke, Grocer, J. H. Rothwell, Crockery Dealer, Wm. N. Peden, Bar Room, D. J. Gilbert, Grocer, P. K. Dickinson, Counting Room, Barry & Bryant, Commission Merchants, Potter & Kidder, Counting Room, P. O'Reilly, Grocer, Wm. G. Peckham & Co., Grocers, John Calder, Grocer and Ship Chandler, Elijah Dickinson, Commission Merchant, Alex. McRae, Counting Room, Tilley & Foster, Tenpin Alley, Neff & Warner, Grocers and Ship Chandlers, J. R. Curry, Grocer,—McKathleen, Grocer, Thos. Capps, Grocer, Jas. Stokely, Grocer, John Shaw, Grocer, —— Rogers, Grocer, Joseph Sintas, Grocer, Wm. L. Skipper, Grocer, —— Ghio, Grocer, Wm. Distrac, Baker and Grocer, Dr. Bellamy, Apothecary's Store, —— Mindell, Grocer, Daniel Dickson, Office, James I. Bryan, Grocer, Kelly & McCaleb, Warehouse, G. W. Copes, Baker, Wm. L. Skipper, Family, —— Foster, Family, Isaac Bolden, Oyster House.

The Commissioners of the town yesterday passed an ordinance prohibiting the erection of any but fire-proof buildings on the burnt square under a heavy penalty.

Chronicle.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia reached Boston on Monday morning. Her dates are to the 19th ultimo.

The French have encountered further disasters in Algeria.

Throughout Germany the new reformation is making rapid progress. From most of the Continental States recent accounts confirm the previous reports of a general failure of the potato crops. In Ireland too the same reports are made, and a famine among the Irish people is suppended.

With regard to trade and monetary affairs in England the reports are not quite so favorable. The last quarterly meeting of the ironmasters had taken place at Birmingham, when it was determined to make an advance of 20s. per ton on previous prices.

The cotton market was depressed, the business transacted was limited, prices had a downward tendency, and holders showed a desire to accept the current rates and to press their stocks.

The sales of the week, ending on Friday, October 17, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business was it was even more restricted on the 18th—for not more than 1500 to 2000 bales changed hands. The sales of Uplands were at 3 3-4 to 3 7-8. Stock in Liverpool, 918,000 bales, against 893,000 same date last year. Of American 694,000 bales, or 65,000 more than last year.

The American provision trade was flourishing. The stock of beef, pork, and cheese was light, and the state of things in Ireland had a tendency not only to improve prices but to lessen competition.

The price of corn was rising when the Caledonia left. The weather had been bad, and large patches of uncut grain were still exposed to the peltings of the elements in the north of England and Scotland. The wheat market was therefore scantily supplied, and improvement in the price was the result. As to the general yield of the harvest the authorities differ; but it seems undeniable that the wheat crop will be under that of last year, though not to the extent that some alarmists would fain induce the world to believe.

The Bank of England gave notice on the 17th ultimo that the minimum rate of interest on London bills would be raised from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. The Consol market was slightly agitated by this announcement.

The speculation in railway shares continues to the same extent, and several new and important schemes are announced.

The French had lost 200 men in another affair with the Arabs in Algeria. And in still another skirmish they had killed 150 Arabs. 12,000 troops have been sent to reinforce the French army, now numbering more than 100,000 men in that province. The Arab army is said to consist of but 10,000 men.

The Puseyite rupture with the established church has taken an important turn—Rev. Mr. Newman, with several of his friends, also clergymen, connected with the University of Oxford, have formally seceded and joined the church of Rome, and it is said others are preparing to take the same step.

We regard intelligence of short crops in Great Britain, as the very worst news that the world can receive, short of the destruction of human life on a large scale by violence—by battle, or pestilence, or earthquake.

In that country and Ireland there are 4 millions of paupers, and nearly 4 millions more struggling to avoid pauperism, whose condition is perhaps fully as bad, if not quite as bad, as that of actual and official paupers. Humanity shudders at the contemplation of a scarcity of bread to this immense multitude of fellow beings—wretches, millions of them, who work 16 or 18 hours in the 24, in good times, to procure the coarsest means of sustaining life and covering nakedness, for their wives and children!—*Richmond Whig.*

An eastern paper states that a man somewhere down on Cape Cod, has drunk *ninty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three* glasses of rum in the last thirty-six years. The cost would amount to near six thousand dollars, and we venture to say he is not worth a "fip," finds fault with hard times, and wonders why he cannot get along in the world.

Truth.—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

Simple Cure for Stammering.—Mr. Wakley, at an inquest he held yesterday, stated that a few days back the summoning officer told him it would be useless to call one witness, a lad, because he stuttered so excessively that he could barely articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakley, however, had him called, and telling him that, as shot could not be discharged from a gun without powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz: air. He told the lad to inhale air, or draw in his breath strongly, and the lad having done so, Mr. Wakley asked, "Can you talk now?" The boy, to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and glibly, "Yes, I can, sir, very well."

The coroner added, that inhalation or self-inflation of the lungs with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and though it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not, until lately, and even then only a few of them, caused it to be practised as a remedy for defective articulation.

English Paper.

Census of Boston.—The taking of the census by order of the City Council of Boston is nearly completed, and the result, according to the Transcript, will not vary much from 115,000. Population in 1840, 93,338.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, 1845.

To meet existing arrangements of the mails, the Observer will hereafter be published on Tuesday afternoon. It is particularly requested that advertisements and other matter intended for publication, be handed in before the day of publication, but at all events before 10 o'clock of Tuesday morning.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Caldwell presiding. There is no capital case to be tried.

At Sampson Superior Court, held last week,—Judge Caldwell presiding,—came on the trial of Philip H. Erambert, of this town, on a charge of Arson, in setting fire to the Store of Messrs. J. H. & J. Martine, in this town, on the morning of the 19th of February last. The trial had been removed from this county on affidavit of the accused. We learn that after considerable difficulty in getting a Jury, (no less than 34 having been challenged by the accused,) a great number of witnesses were examined, elaborate arguments presented by Counsel, and a clear and able charge delivered by the Judge, (all occupying two days;) when the Jury retired and were in consultation about 24 hours, and finally brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

The accused was then required to enter into recognizance, in the sum of $1000, to keep the peace, which he is understood to have done. It is also stated that he has left the State, and that the Solicitor for the State intends to send to the Grand Jury now in session in this place, a bill of Indictment against him for Grand Larceny, to be prosecuted if he should ever return to the State.

The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Strange, and the defence by Messrs. Henry and Dobbin.

CORRECTION.—In a few of our last week's papers we stated that the South Carolina Conference would be held in this town on the 12th of December. It should have been the 10th of December, on which day the Conference will commence its Session.

STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.—The Locos have carried the Legislature, in consequence of the Native Americans running a separate ticket. In the city of New York, which elects 13 Locofocos, the vote of the Whigs was 12,144, the Natives 8,615, the Locofocos 16,825. So that the 13 Locofoco members were elected by 3,934 less than a majority of the votes. Without these, that party would have been defeated in the popular branch of the Legislature.

As it is, parties stand, 74 Locos to 54 Whigs. Last year 67 Locos, 45 Whigs, 16 Natives. The Locos have now gained 16 from the Natives, and the Whigs have gained 9 from the Locos.

The Senate stands 25 Loco, 6 Whig, 1 Native. Of these only 8 were elected this year, and the Whigs gained 2.

NEW JERSEY.—This State is still Whig. Senate 12 Whigs to 7 Locos. House. 30 Whigs to 27 Locos. The majority is less than last year, in consequence of the malign influence of Nativeism, which lost us a member of Congress in a Whig district, the election being to fill a vacancy.

FLORIDA.—The result in Florida is still in doubt. The Locos claim the election of Brockenbrough, but the Whig papers say it is impossible to tell till the official vote is in. It is very close.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—The protracted struggle in the Tennessee Legislature, resulted in the election of Hopkins L. Turney, Locofoco, as U. S. Senator for 6 years from the 4th of March last, in place of Foster, Whig. The vote was, for Turney 53, for Dunlap, Loco, 47. Of the Whigs, 47 voted for Turney, and 1 for Dunlap. Of the Locos, 46 voted for Dunlap, and 6 for Turney.

Mr. Nicholson, Editor of the Nashville Union, and former Senator, was the Locofoco Caucus candidate, and understood to be Mr. Polk's *favorite*. A few of the Locos would not vote for him, and so he was finally abandoned, and Dunlap taken up. The Whigs rallied on Turney, as the least obnoxious Locofoco, and, with the aid of 6 of his own party, elected him, greatly to the mortification of the party, who did not hesitate to vent their curses on him, both loud and deep. Among other things, they charged him with "having written to the Whig members, *meeting their views on the subject of the Tariff and Distribution, and pledging himself to denounce Mr. Polk and his Administration.*"

This is too good to be true, probably, for Turney was one of the Polk Electors, and traversed nearly the whole State making speeches in his favor. Mr. Turney, in a card, asks the public to suspend its opinion for a few days, till he can "present his defence and vindication to the public."

SNOW.—On Sunday last, snow fell in Moore county, about 30 miles west of this place.

PORK.—A friend thinks that we were materially in error in the supposition that Pork will be from 6 to 7 dollars in this part of the State. He thinks the price will be about $5, and founds his opinion upon offers to engage at that price, and upon the fact that the crop of corn in this and the Eastern counties is very abundant.

POSTAGE.—The amount received at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., for the last quarter, was $591, against $1,186 during the corresponding quarter of 1844. A reduction of one-half under the new law.

OREGON AND MEXICO.—The reader will find in our columns two interesting articles on the Oregon question, from which *must* be inferred, if the Executive Organ may be supposed (as undoubtedly it may,) to speak the sentiments of the Administration and the party, that not only will no compromise or arbitration be listened to, but that the ensuing session of Congress will adopt the initiatory measures towards taking absolute possession of the whole disputed territory! Of course, if this be done, War with England is inevitable. That nation not only claims a part of the Territory, but her right to a part of that which she claimed has been repeatedly admitted by our own government; indeed her right to *a part* was never disputed until May 1844, when the Locofoco National Convention claimed the whole,—a claim which was subsequently asserted by President Polk in his Inaugural, and has since come to be the leading "principle" of his party. Any other Administration, or any other Party, that ever existed under the sun, would be ashamed to play such a game as this. If all our Presidents, and all our Secretaries of State, and all our Congresses, from the foundation of the government to the year 1844, have admitted, by Negotiations, by Laws, and by Treaties, that we did not own *all* of Oregon, what is it that now justifies the present Administration, (certainly neither the wisest nor the most patriotic we ever had,) in advancing such a claim? We cannot look behind our own admissions, but are bound in honor and in common honesty to abide by them. We are precluded from claiming the *whole* of Oregon. And if we attempt to take possession of it we will have war,—a war that will cost a thousand times more in blood and treasure than the barren wastes in dispute are worth, or ever will be.

The matter ought to be referred to the arbitration of some friendly power. If it be true that England offered to give us the selection of the arbitrator, there can be no excuse for refusing to accept the offer.

As to Mexico, it has been supposed that all idea of war in that quarter was abandoned. But if the reports current at Washington be well founded, Mexico may yet be *forced* into hostilities. The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, who is supposed to have extraordinary facilities for acquiring accurate knowledge of the purposes of the Cabinet, says that "the President has determined *not* to send a Special Agent to Mexico to demand payment of indemnities" due under the Treaty with that nation. But he is "glad to state," that the course of the Executive will be a far more effective one:—that it will be stated in the Annual Message:—that "the ground now taken by the Executive probably is, that Mexico has so far violated the treaty herself that *we are absolved from any adherence to it.* She has taken the responsibility of breaking off all diplomatic intercourse, recalling her own Minister and dismissing ours. I do not see how this Government could approach her, in any way, except *the way the French took:*"—[*i. e. to send a fleet to bombard her cities!*]

On this projected invasion of Mexico, which may even now be in operation, the National Intelligencer remarks:—

"We can imagine nothing more revolting to common sense, as well as to any idea of justice and public faith, than what is now intimated to be the "probable" purpose of the Executive.

"Is there to be no mercy, no shame? Can this country have the heart to trample any further on the poor nation whom its treatment has already rendered so pitiable a spectacle of public humiliation?

"Again and again have we notoriously offered, as to Texas, to compensate Mexico in money for the injury we were bent on committing. That such was the *sole* purpose for which Mr. Thompson was despatched thither last year, while the Treaty was pending, is believed: that Mr. Shannon made, under instructions, a like overture, is too notorious to be denied by any body. On the floor of Congress, last Spring, the Chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Relations (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) went so far as to assure the nation, in the name of the Cabinet, that not only would we make, but that Mexico would accept, atonement *in money* for her violated honor and rights!

"We have seized, without compensation, on what we then offered to buy. We have gone on to dispossess her, in arms, of what even annexation meant not to take, unless by treaty. We have stationed our squadrons upon her coast—itself an insult, if not an act of war, entitling a nation always to large amends, if *any* can be made in money. At this instant, we talk familiarly of California as presently ours, of New Mexico as a pear nearly ripe to fall into our hands. Helpless, distracted, covered with the disgrace of suffering such things, Mexico lies a victim-people, at our mercy, with nothing to hope but to see her provinces torn from her, one by one, at the first pretext, at our first convenience."

If this Administration should plunge us into a war with either Mexico or England, it will be the most indefensible act, considering all the circumstances, that ever folly, cupidity, or ambition, was guilty of. Every man, of every party, *in the South*, should unite in all honorable efforts to avert so dire a calamity. The consequences, in the destruction of the value of Southern produce, to say nothing of the danger to Southern institutions, who can foretell? The Charleston Mercury says:

"The interruption of peace with England and the destruction of intercourse with all the world, which would be the consequence, is something more than a question for braggarts and fools to spout about. We do not believe that Southern statesmen are quite prepared to sacrifice the whole resources of their section on such an issue; that they are ready to maintain at a cost of two million bales of cotton per annum, that we have a "clear and unquestionable title" to every foot of ground in a territory which we have consented to occupy in common with the other claimant for twenty years, and the ownership of which has been in dispute ever since the country was discovered."

Since the above was written, evidence of the prodigious extent and rapidity of the preparations for war in England, pours in upon us. A private letter received in Baltimore from England, says,—

"The activity in all the English Dock Yards is unprecedented, and I have in vain endeavoured to discover the cause. The number of the War Steamers now being built is unusually great. No one here has any idea of a rupture with France, many believe the English government mean to take strong ground in regard to Oregon—and some think the government are negotiating for California. The forts erecting on different points of the Coast are also subjects of much surprise and remark. There can be no doubt that a war is in prospect—but with whom the People here are entirely at a loss to conjecture."

Besides this, the English papers state that the number of British troops in Canada is to be increased, (it is already very large;) and fortifications in Portsmouth and other English harbors to be strengthened and erected.

The anxiety which all this news occasions to those who desire peace with all the world, and especially with England, is increased by the tone of the "Union," the President's organ, which, besides the strong expressions quoted elsewhere, commences its leading editorial of Thursday night last, as follows:—

"*Oregon.*—THE WHOLE OF OREGON, OR NONE—*this* is the only alternative as an issue of *territorial right.* We wholly deny the *break* in the American *title* at latitude 49 deg. We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is *one title*, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world."

As the "Union" does not speak without authority, it is certain that this is the warlike determination to which the President and his Cabinet have come; and the Union asserts, and we suppose not without reason, that "the democracy of the whole Union" will sustain the President in his determination; and that this Congress will extend our government over Oregon.—Well, so be it. We shall have War when that is done. For one, we do not desire a war with England or any other Nation; and we do not think the circumstances of this Oregon case require it.

Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance connected with this question is, the infatuation which leads some of the Locofoco presses to assure their readers, that England cannot go to war with the United States, because her supply of cotton would be cut off; and, that she cannot feed her people without our flour! These notions may prove more delusive than the reliance on the weakness of Mexico.

THE OREGON BOUNDARY.—The "Union" having asserted that there was nothing in the shape of an argument to support "the desperate and monstrous assertion" that England had any claim to the Oregon Territory north of 49 degrees, the Intelligencer quietly presents that paper with the following resolution, offered in secret session of the U. S. Senate, on the 5th Feb'y 1828, by no less a personage than THOMAS H. BENTON:—

"*Resolved, That it is expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis of a separation of interests, and the establishment of the* FORTY-NINTH DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE *as a permanent boundary between them, in the shortest possible time.*"

A COMPROMISE.—The N. Y. Morning News, a Locofoco organ, insists upon the establishment of the Oregon line at 54 deg. 49 min., *as "a line of compromise."* That is, we *compromise* the matter with England by taking every foot of the territory, and leaving her none, though our Government has always admitted that she had a right to a part.

The Locofoco meeting in Tammany Hall adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That we will maintain him (Polk) *at all hazards*, in maintaining our rights in Texas to the line of the Rio Grande, and in asserting the unquestionable rights of the United States to the Oregon Territory, from the Mexican possessions on the South to the Russian possessions in the North."

THE "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."—It is the boast of Locofocoism that its principles are progressive. They go for new measures, new men, new principles, and we fear we may add, a new form of government. A late article in the Union, coupled the term "*Sovereign*" with the person of our President. And only a week or two ago, in describing a visit paid to the President by a delegation of Indians, the same official organ said,—

"There stood the Chief Magistrate of the greatest nation upon the earth, educated and reared in such a manner as to qualify him to adorn the highest civil office in Christendom; he had beside him *his War Minister*, and *his* Attorney General, with several other officers of *his Government.*"

Our people, ignorantly enough, have been in the habit of considering the government, *not* as Mr. Polk's government, but as *their own;* and the Cabinet officers, not as *his* officers, but as *theirs.* We look anxiously in the Union for the further "*progress*" of the Democracy. We may soon expect to find the people dubbed "*his* subjects," and the Congress "*his* faithful Congress."

HO FOR TEXAS.—A family from Sampson county passed through this town yesterday, on their way to Texas.

The Legislature of Georgia met on the 3d inst. Hon. A. H. Chappell, Loco, was elected President of the Senate; and C. J. Jenkins, Whig, Speaker of the House.

LOCOFOCO FIGHT.—At the meeting of the party in Tammany Hall, to receive and endorse the nomination of the leaders, of candidates for the Legislature, a scene of noise, confusion, rioting, and fighting, occurred, such as never was seen before, even in that place. The reporters were driven from their seats, glad to escape with their lives. Capt. Rynders, of the Empire Club, took possession of the Stage, and assumed the direction of the meeting. Soon "a series of knock downs commenced in different parts of the house, led off by the gallant Captain Rynders striking, with his fists, in the face, in front of the stand, a young man who had dared to get beside the President, and a regular row took place on the stand, which was imitated in other parts of the room." This over, the Chairman of the meeting called for Mr. Boyd, and a voice replied, "He is taking some brandy and water down stairs." This produced a laugh and a great shout. A Mr. Strong came forward to speak, but the crowd wouldn't hear him. "Hustle him off," was the cry, and Capt. Rynders seemed again disposed to exhibit his prowess, but the intended speaker looked defiance, and the prudence of the Captain seemed to get the better of his valor."

Next came forward the equally celebrated Mike Walsh, who was a great favorite, and "was received with a shout that seemed to shake old Tammany—applause, groans, and hisses." He was opposed to two of the persons nominated, and Rynders shook his fist at him. The mob insisted on a speech from Mike, and he gave them a speech, full of bitter denunciations of the Locofoco aristocracy. The meeting finally adjourned, after and amidst the greatest confusion, and immediately Walsh's friends organized a new meeting, struck out the name of one of the candidates, and put that of Walsh in its stead.

Such are the people by whom the elections of New York are controlled, and the destinies of the State and the Nation fixed. If the fountain be corrupt the stream cannot be pure.

THE *British* LOCOFOCOS.—The Locofocos are intent upon breaking down our Tariff, which protects and encourages American manufactures and labor. They do this avowedly to favor the importation of more British goods, which cannot be done of course without benefitting British manufactures and labor, at the expense of our own. And yet they profess to be the exclusive friends of the American laborer. The English understand these things. They know who is to be benefitted by breaking down our Tariff. One of their latest papers, received by the Caledonia, says,—

"A gratifying feeling prevails amongst the English commercial world at the prospect which exists, during the administration of President Polk, of having the American Tariff denuded of its present restrictive features."

Well may England rejoice at the prospect. She will undoubtedly be benefitted, let who may be ruined. The "British Whigs" are opposed to conferring this benefit on her. The British Locofocos are in favor of it.

LOCOFOCO PROMISES.—The N. Y. Express brings to mind the promises of the party in Georgia last Fall, just before the Presidential Election. The Central Committee scattered handbills all over the State, promising, if Polk was elected,—

"To acquire Texas, and distribute her rich lands to the People.

"The proportion of Georgia would be 1,291,480 acres.

"The proportion of this Congressional District would be 161,435 acres.

"The proportion of each county would be 8,968 acres.

"The proportion of each voter would be 150 acres.

"These "rich lands" were to be distributed by "lottery," and of course every one who voted for Polk had a chance in the lottery."

The Lottery not having come off yet, the people of Georgia appear to have found out that they were deceived, and hence perhaps the late Whig victory. The people of Pennsylvania are finding out that they too were deceived, on the Tariff question; but they have scarcely the independence of the Georgians. They will be apt to stick to the party still.

THE REVENUE.—The amount of duties collected at the Port of New York during the last month, was $1,174,051, against $1,339,247 in Oct. 1844. The amount in ten months of 1845, $16,292,618, against $20,599,989 in the same period of 1844. Deficiency $4,307,371. Specie imported in October, $36,980. Exported $353,950.

THE COTTON CROP.—Up to the 1st inst. there had been no killing frost in Georgia, and the weather being warm and favorable the crop was turning out better and larger than was expected.

A letter from Holly Springs, Miss., dated 18th Oct., says that the weather there was unusually fine, and it was believed that the crop would be the largest ever made in Mississippi, and the quality very fine. In some counties the planters were making from 2000 to 2500 lbs. to the acre.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is informed that the *fact* which it pronounces a "slander," is stated by the Augusta (Maine) Journal, which, being on the spot, may be presumed to know *almost* as much of things in that State as the Jeffersonian.

The other "slander," (as he calls it,) was written by the Locofoco Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in which paper the Editor may find it if he will search.

The Augusta Journal we *know* to be perfectly reliable authority. We do not vouch for the Locofoco correspondent of the other paper.

FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. Steamer Mississippi has arrived at Pensacola, in 5 days from Vera Cruz, with voluminous despatches for Government, which were immediately forwarded to Washington.—Nothing was known of their contents.

The French Minister, Baron Cyprey, and the editor of *El Siglo*, a Vera Cruz paper, have had a personal difficulty, the result of which is that the former was notified by the Government to quit the country in three days, or they would not be answerable for his safety.

Durango was overrun by the Camanche Indians, Sonora in a state of insurrection, and every place in Mexico presenting scenes of "confusion worse confounded."

The clamor against the Administration was loud and bold, and strong efforts were making to overthrow it. Herrera is required to retire to private life and discharge his Cabinet.

The Government had succeeded in obtaining a loan of half a million from Muckintosh & Co.

Gen. Conde was talking of stopping the American emigrants who were said to be on their way to California and Chihuahua. The other Generals were making the usual quantity of bombastic speeches, &c. to their troops.

GEN. SCOTT.—It is said that a "Life of Gen. Scott" is in course of preparation by E. D. Mansfield of Cincinnati. This is considered as indicative of the intention of his friends to run him for the next Presidency.

This has certainly been a singular season. Almost every description of Fruit, and most kinds of grain, were cut off, either by frost or drought, and now, more than a month after the Fall frosts, we hear on all hands of second crops of fruits matured and maturing. We have already mentioned the mellow flavored June apples, and we see in Southern papers that they have even had peaches of the second crop. We were yesterday presented, from a garden in this place, with a beautiful bunch of Isabella Grapes, of the second crop, so nearly ripe that they were quite pleasant to the taste.

LIFE INSURANCE.—INTERESTING CASES.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer mentions two extraordinary instances of the importance of Life Insurance, and the dangers of procrastination. On the 21st of August last, Mr. Amory Chapin, President of a Bank in Providence, R. I., being in New York, became acquainted with the peculiar principles of the "National Loan Fund Insurance Company of London," with which he was so pleased that he effected insurance on his own life for $10,000. Early in September, having returned home, he contracted a cold, of which he died on the 4th of October, being only 44 years of age. His wife and children are entitled to the $10,000, which was immediately deposited in Bank to their credit. For this handsome independence, thus secured to his otherwise helpless family, he had paid only the sum of $372, only six weeks before!

The other case was equally remarkable. About the same time that Mr. Chapin insured his life for $10,000, a Mr. Franklin Merritt called at the same office and made application to insure his life for the same amount. He said his aged father was his security for that sum, and if he should die, his father would be *ruined.* He was examined by the physicians of the company; and his life being pronounced a safe one, the risk was taken. But unfortunately, Mr. Merritt was not *ready* to consummate the insurance. He said he would attend to it in a few days, &c. &c. A few days elapsed, and Mr. Merritt was ill; a few weeks more, and he was in his *grave*, and his aged father ruined!!

These instances of the uncertainty of life cannot be too seriously considered by persons who have secured no permanent provision for the support of those who are dear to them, and whose comfort so entirely depends on such a provision. How great a relief to Mr. Chapin in the hour of death! How bitter a reflection to Mr. Merritt! How must the mind of the latter have been diverted, by the prospect of his father's ruin, from those awful considerations to which that hour should have been devoted! And how calmly could the former look on the prospect before those *he* loved!

This London Company is on the favorite *Mutual* principle. That is, the profits are divided among the insured every year; so that if a man 25 years of age should pay $19 30 a year for insurance on his life for $1,000, and the profits of that year be 25 per cent., he would be entitled to receive back, at the end of the year, $4 82, or rather he would have to pay that much less for his second year's premium. And in proportion if the profits should be 20 or 10 per cent. And let his death happen when it may,—one day after insurance or fifty years after, his heirs would be entitled to receive the $1,000. The great object is, to induce men to lay up something annually for their families, and this is emphatically a Saving's Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan. 20, or 50, or 100 dollars, almost any man can spare from his annual earnings. Many men spend as much for Cigars or Liquor. Laid out in Life Insurance, what a blessing to his family! Should he find himself in need at any time after making the investment, the Company is bound to lend him back two-thirds of all that he has paid in, or to buy his policy at a fair price.

Men insure their houses, their furniture, their goods, to protect *themselves* from loss. Should they not much more insure their lives, to protect their *families* from want after the loss of him whose duty and pleasure it is to provide for their necessities? It is not certain that a man's property will be destroyed by fire. Yet he keeps it insured. It *is* certain that he must die; and if that event will reduce his family to want, it is his duty to protect them against the loss.

See the advertisement of the Agents in this town.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by Duncan James McAlister, Esq., Mr. ROBERT MURPHY to Miss GRISSELLA STEWART, daughter of the late Hector Stewart, Esq.

In Cheraw, on Thursday evening, 30th ult., by the Rev. Richard Furman, Mr. JOHN C. EVANS, of Chesterfield C. H., to Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of A. P. Lacoste, Esq., of Cheraw. Also, same time and place, by the same, Mr. GEORGE W. McIVER to Miss HARRIET F., second daughter of A. P. Lacoste, Esq. of Cheraw.

DIED,

Near Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st inst., ELIZABETH, consort of Dr. Thomas Bunting.

At Columbia, S. C., on the 31st ult., Mrs. SUSAN FRANCES MANNING, wife of John L. Manning, and daughter of the late Gen. Wade Hampton, aged 29.

In Elizabeth City, on the 26th ult., Gen. WM. GREGORY, in the 73d year of his age.

At Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 29th ult., Mrs. SLOANE, wife of Dixon Sloane, Esq., in the 44th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 11.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6⅞	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	5½ a 5¾	Wheat, n'w,	$1
Feathers,	25 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

Cotton sells at 6 to 6¼, but little coming in. Flour sells at 5¼ to 5¾. Wheat $1. Corn 50 to 60.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 5.

Turpentine continued to advance until it reached $4—on Saturday, several small parcels were disposed of at that rate. On Monday, it began to recede in price, and but $3 75 could be obtained; yesterday, buyers held off from that, some offering $3 60 and 3 65. No sales of Spirits of Turpentine have come to our knowledge since we last reported. We quote at 47 to 50 as covering the market. Tar we still quote at 1 70, although no late sale is reported, and some buyers have talked of 1 65 this week.

Timber is just about what it was a week ago, 5 to 6¼ for ordinary rafts.

A few rafts of Flooring boards have been sold at 13 and 15½ dls., Wide boards at 7, and Scantling at 6. A lot R. O. hhd. Staves, undressed, of fair quality, sold at 18 dls Shingles, common, at 2½

Corn has got up to 60 cts. from store; none afloat.

Sale of a cargo North County Oats, at 28 cts. A lot Northern Hay sold from Wharf at 90 to 92 c.

Bacon, hog round, is worth from wagons 8 to 9 cts. Pork, do. do. from 6 to 6½.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Nov. 8.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At Augusta, Cotton 5¾ to 7½—principal sales 6¼ to 7.

At New York, Cotton is very little depressed by the news from England. The stock in N. Y. is very light, and the season is so far advanced that the spinners are compelled to buy, and so the price is sustained at ⅛ to ¼. Flour has risen to 6 12 to 6 25. Corn risen from 65 to 72; Wheat to 1 35; Oats 45.

At Macon Cotton 5 to 6¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 8, a decline of ½ to 1 cent. Corn 60. Flour 5¾ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 262,752 bales, against 243,819 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 4, Henrietta Co's Lighters Diligence and Henry Clay, with goods for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, Cook & Troy, A W Steel, D Johnson, H Leete, W E Kirkpatrick, W McIntyre, J W Wooten, Mallett & Huske, Dr. B Robinson, E Fuller, R M Orrell, H L Myrover & Co, E J Hale, S Boon, C T Haigh & Son, G W McDonald, B Rose & Son, E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, M N Leary, J Huske & Son, David A Ray, S W Tillinghast, J Waddill, P P Johnson & Co, A Johnson, Jackson Johnson, M McKinnon, W G Matthews, W Marsh, G McNeill, W Prior, C A Brown, J D Williams, J M Rose, H Branson, J H & J Martine, F D Breece, R R Hollingsworth, J Depo, Cook & Hodges, R A Stuart, E Glover, and S T Hawley, of this place; and for Shelly & Fields, J Cowles, Rev Mr Johnson, J Whitehead, E Belo, J H Jenkins & Co, W R Holt, N Newsom, Washington Mining Co, B Matthews, D Clewell, G Brower, B Craven, C Shober, Prof Fetter, J P Covington, C A Black, P Lackawana, G W Brown, J & W Murphy, Benton & Miller, G Berrien & Co, H Campbell, Geo. Moore, Prof Mitchell, Salisbury Co, F Campbell, D Bethel & Co, and D Smith, of the interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Merchants' Co's Boats Odd Fellow and Ready Money, with goods for E. W Willkings, W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Rose, Mallett & Huske, M. McKinnon, T. S. Lutterloh, Gee McNeill, W. McIntyre, D. Gee, J. H. & J. Martine, W. Draughon, J. Sillban, S. T. Hawley, E. Fuller, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. D. Williams, J. Johnson, P. P. Johnson & Co., J. Waddill, Jr., D. McNeill, H. & E. J. Lilly, F. D. Breece, A. Johnson, W. Marsh, H. L. Myrover & Co., and Hall & Hall, of this place; and for H. M. Turner, D. H. Cress, W. L. Hall, T. P. Hall, W. F. Watts, W. T. Horne, C. A. Black, J. H. Jenkins, and others, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Nov. 8, Lighter Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J D Williams, Peter P Johnson & Co, H Branson, E Fuller, W E Kirkpatrick, Cook & Hodges, B Rose & Son, G McNeill, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, Phœnix Co, H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, E W Willkings, Mallett & Huske, Hall & Hall, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.—Brigs Betsey from Charleston, Charlotte from Guadaloupe, Marcellus from Boston; Schrs. Callao from Charleston, Eddington from Boston. 3.—Barque Seboois from Mayaguez; Brig Topliff from Dighton, Mass.; Schrs. Jonas Smith from N. York, Lenity from Charleston. 4.—Brig Cora from Nassau, N. P.; Schr. John W. Taylor from Trinidad. 5.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Elizabeth from St. Thomas. 6.—Brig Rowland.

FOR SALE.

3000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
40 barrels ditto ditto,
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
20 bags Pepper, Spice & Ginger
15 tons Swedes & English Iron,
2000 lbs. Steel, viz: Cast, German, English, and Am. Blis'er,
150 sides Sole Leather,
500 ditto Upper ditto,
100 ditto Skirting ditto,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Hemp Rope,
200 lbs. Bagging Twine,
60 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
6 ditto Old Rye Whiskey,
1 pipe Holland Gin,
1 ditto French Brandy,
Old "Hennessey" Brandy, in glass,
1 pipe sup'r Malaga Wine,
15 qr. casks White and other Wines,
40 dozen London Porter, in quarts and pints,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
5000 lbs. Castings,

Sperm Candles, Cider Vinegar, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Epsom Salts, Bar Soap, Starch, Cigars, Cassia, Smoked Herring, Mackerel, No. 3, in barrels, 8 x 10 Glass, Putty, Loaf Sugar, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Collins' Axes, Horse Shoes, Fur and Wool HATS, SHOES, &c. &c.

And a full assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will call.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov'r 7, 1845. 84-3w

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

PIANO TUNING.

MR. SUSSDORFF respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he will remain in this place a short time for the purpose of TUNING PIANOS; and will be happy to wait on those who may desire his services.

Nov. 11. 84-tf

INGERSOLL'S WAR OF 1812.

THE above work just received. Also, McCaulay's Miscellanies; The Dog and the Sportsman; Late Nos. of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, consisting of Essays of Elia, (Charles Lamb;) Hazlitt's Table Talk; Bubbles from the Brunnen; Prose and Verse by Thos. Hood; the Character and Genius of Burns, by Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

Yonatt on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., next door East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and directly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

October 25, 1845. 82-tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED off from the Subscriber, in Bladen county, on the 3d Oct., a SORREL MULE, with a white mouth. Said Mule has been seen near Fayetteville, and has either taken up about said place, or directed its course towards Mecklenburg county, whence it was brought. A liberal sum will be paid by the subscriber to any one who will return said Mule to him, or take it up and inform him of the same. Address the subscriber at Prospect Hall Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

November 8, 1845. 84-1w

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE FOR SALE.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 8.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Mial Wall, *ex parte.*

Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd.

ON motion, a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd, was propounded for probate by Mial Wall, one of the Executors therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the next of kin of the said deceased reside without the limits of this State: It was therefore Ordered by the Court, that an advertisement be published for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said next of kin, and all persons in general claiming interest in the Estate of said Stephen Wall, dec'd, to be and appear, if they think proper, at the next term of this Court, to be holden in the Town of Rockingham, in the County aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of January next, to see proceedings to be then and there made and had in relation to the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 83-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Sarah Kelly *vs.* James Kelly, John Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, children and heirs at law of John Kelly, deceased; and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children and heirs at law of Jesse Kelly, who was a son of the said John Kelly, deceased.

[Petition for Dower.]

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, the children of Jesse Kelly, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 84-6w

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

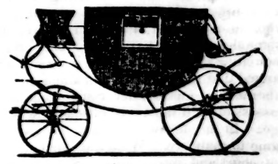
Our stock is large—too large to enumerate the different articles. All who wish to buy fine and fashionable GOODS, and very cheap, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON & CO.

P. S. We have on hand at all times, a large stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Oct. 11, 1845. 81-4w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

POETRY.

Poetry like this does not turn up every day. We know it is old, but it has drifted in our way, and it is too pretty a waif to be allowed to float by.

"She died in beauty!—like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty!—like the pearl
Dropped from some diadem;
She died in beauty!—like a lay
Along a moonlit lake;
She died in beauty!—like the song
Of birds amid the brake;
She died in beauty!—like the snow
On flowers dissolved away;
She died in beauty!—like a star
Lost on the brow of day."

NATURE AND ART—AN EPIGRAM.
By R. Morris, Esq., Editor Pennsylvania Inquirer.

When Eve, the first of woman kind,
As Queen of Eden roved,
Her thoughts were pure as mountain wind,
And all who saw her, loved.
The eagle screamed a lofty note,
The lion tossed his mane,
And e'en the linnet's *little throat*,
Essayed a flattering strain.
The eye—the lip—the soul-fraught face,
These won the best of man:
Each movement gave to life a grace,
To deck the mother of our race—
There were no *bustles* then!

CIVILIZATION AND ART—AN EPIGRAM.
By J. R. Chandler, Esq., Editor U. S. Gazette.

When Eve through early Eden moved,
And tuned her maiden voice,
It was not strange that Adam loved,
He'd only "Hobson's choice."
But when *ten* girls are found at home,
With chance for scarce *two* men,
Not *idle* grace, nor "linnet's" hum,
Will catch the beaux—to make them come
Each girl must *bustle* then.

Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, in some recent remarks before the Boston Mechanics' Charitable Association, gave a pertinent illustration of Scripture from the history of Franklin. It was related of the family, he said, that Franklin's father was in the habit of reading to his children a chapter in Proverbs, wherein was the following verse: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." The children heard, remembered, and pondered upon the sacred truths of revelation. By and by the old puritanical father was laid in the grave, but the effect of his teaching remained. And during the war of the Revolution, when the American nation sent their first Minister to France, it was Benjamin Franklin, the Boston mechanic, who represented the Republic, and "stood before kings," at the magnificent Court of St. Cloud.

North American.

A poor stage-horse was taken with the blind-staggers in Broadway yesterday and went into the most frightful hysterics. A tremendous jam was immediately created by obstructed carriages and stages, while a dense crowd lined the walks. The poor beast partly recovered in a little while, but was led off still trembling and shuddering like a man who has been half hanged. When we feel especially weary and sorely tempted by hard work and late hours to complain of our lot, we think of an omnibus-horse—and put our rebellious foot over the traces directly.

New York Tribune.

'See then Who'll be Invited.'—It is the custom, as we learn from an esteemed friend, in all parts of Scotland, to send invitations, when a death occurs in a family, to all the neighbors to attend the funeral. On one occasion, a neighbor was omitted by the bereaved family, in the usual invitation, a feud having arisen between them. On the day of the funeral, while the people were assembling, the slighted 'auld wife' stood in her door and watched the gathering. At length, unable to bear up under her bereavement any longer, she exclaimed—

'Aweel! aweel! we'll ha'e a corpse o' our ain in our ain house some day!—see *then* who'll be invited!'

Pedigrees.—The English family of Vere, Earls of Oxford, pretended to deduce its pedigree from the Roman Emperor Lucius Verus.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, placed among the portraits of his ancestors two old heads, inscribed *Adam* de Stanhope, and *Eve* de Stanhope.

The French family of the Duke de Levis have a picture in their chateau, in which Noah is represented going into the ark, and carrying under his arm a small trunk, on which is written, "Papers belonging to the Levis family."

Securing a Fortune by Marrying Three Sisters.—A story is told by the N. York Globe, says the Philadelphia Ledger, of one of the newly elected senators from the river counties to the Ohio Legislature, which shows that he is good at holding on in a good cause:

A few years ago he courted and married a young lady who had two sisters, possessing among them a large fortune. His wife died, and by some means her share of the property did not fall to him, but remained in possession of the two surviving sisters. He courted and married the second one, who, in the mean time, had arrived at womanhood. By her he had one child; soon after she, too, died, and it was so arranged that the property remained in the other sister, and neither could come into possession of it until this offspring was of age. In the mean time the *third* sister came to maturity. What did our hero do but court and marry her. 'He didn't do any thing else!' and is now in possession of the whole fortune originally left to the three sisters!

The Last Novelty.—Another musical prodigy from Europe, has recently made his appearance in this country, and is now astonishing the natives in New York. This new-comer is no less a personage than *Count* Leopold de Meyer, and the *piano* is his *forte*. He is probably destined to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors," that is to say, to *play* upon his instrument and the gullibility of the good people of these States; and after having exchanged his *musical* notes into *bank* notes, to the tune of thousands, "go home—where he belongs," perhaps to compliment, but more probably to abuse us.

A DANGEROUS ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, at sunrise, as one of the carriages of the Managerie, containing the Lion, Tiger, Panther, &c., was in the act of starting for Petersburg, drawn by 4 horses, one of the horses took fright and attempted to run: this excited the Lion, who roared from alarm, upon which the whole team dashed at full speed down Locust Alley, not much more than wide enough for the passage of the Car: The driver in his box, displayed great presence of mind, and at the intersection of the Alley with Main street, succeeded in directing the horses down Main street; and a few doors above the Bell Tavern, in turning them upon the side-walk, the wheels coming in contact with the posts planted along the side-walk, smashed three of them, when finally one of the wheels was knocked off from the axle, the driver pitched into the street and seriously hurt, and the wagon upset: The forewheels being by this means detached, the horses proceeded furiously, until they were stopped by obstacles in the street. One of them was much injured.

It was fortunate that the great strength of the cage resisted the violent concussion, and prevented the letting loose of the prisoners upon the town: The consequences of such a result cannot easily be conjectured.

The dignity of the Lion was much offended by the escapade, and he gave vent to his rage and terror in an impassioned roar. None of the beasts, we believe, were injured by the overthrow, a signal escape for them as well as the Public and the Proprietors.

A more amusing scene occurred with one of the Elephants in fording James River on Sunday. The tide being up and the water higher than when she crossed before, she refused upon reaching the channel to proceed any farther, resisting the caresses and blows, of her rider: At last, resenting his importunity, she laid down in the river, carrying him under, and concealing him some time from the view of an immense multitude, who were the amused, but before it concluded, the alarmed spectators of the scene: But he was a good swimmer, and extricating himself emerged and swam up stream to the Bridge. Her mate, the other Elephant, [an enormous beast weighing within a fraction of 10 000 lbs.] now coming up, she recovered her good humor, and proceeded quietly on her way.

Richmond Whig.

A curiosity in the way of an *apple* was brought to the office yesterday. It was dug up on Saturday, in Eighth street, on the ground in the rear of the building formerly known as the *Sailor's Snug Harbor*. This ground was filled in about 1825; consequently this apple has been buried for twenty years, yet, when exhumed, excepting that its skin was black as ebony, it was plump, solid, juicy, and undecayed. After exposure to the air the fruit shrivelled somewhat, but is still solid and juicy. It was imbedded in clay without any covering around it.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.*

PADDY AND THE ECHO.

"Patrick! where have you been this hour or more? You must not absent yourself without my permission."

"Och, niver more will I do the like, sir."

"Well, give an account of yourself, you seem out of breath."

"Faith, the same I am sir; I niver was in such fear since I came to Ameriky.—I'll tell you all about it, sir, when I get breath onst agin."

"I heard ye telling the gintlemen of the wonderful echo, sir, over in the woods behint the big hill. I thoucht by what ye said uv it, that it bate all the hechose of ould Ireland, sir, and so it does, by the powers! Well, I just run over to the place you was speaking uv, to converse a bit with the wonderful creathur. So said I, "Hillo, hillo, hillo!" and sure enough the hecho said, "hillo, hillo, hillo, you noisy rascal!"

"I thotch that was very quare, and said hillo, again."

"Hillo, yourself," said the echo, "you begun it first."

"What the divil are you made uv?" said I.

"Shut your mouth," said the echo.

"So" said I, "ye blathern scoundrel, if ye was flesh and blood, like an honest man, that ye isn't, I'd hammer ye till the mother of ye wouldn't know her impedint son."

"And what do you think the hecho said to that sir? "Scamper ye bast of a Paddy," said he, or faith if I catch you, I'll break every bone in your ugly body."—An' it hit my head with a stone, sir, that was nigh knocking the poor brains out uv me. So I run as fast as iver I could; and praised be all the saints, I'm here to tell you uv it, sir."

The Eastern (Portland) Argus says, "A letter, about as big as a quarter of a dollar, went through the Portland post office yesterday, directed to *'President Polk, White House, Washington, in haste.'*" Something terrible has happened. Look out for an explosion!

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1845. 79-2m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

RECTORY
Boarding School,
Hamden, Conn.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Is prepared to receive a few Pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of Pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations without extra charge.

Parents who cannot conveniently accompany their boys on to the School, may find in Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter, & Co., 75 Pearl street, New York, friends of the Rector, who will take charge of any Pupils sent to their care, and render all necessary assistance in getting them forward to Hamden.

The Winter Session will commence on the 1st Monday in November.

C. W. EVEREST.

References may be made to

Rev. R. B. Drane, Messrs. H. R. Savage, L. Mallett, Joseph H. Watters, A. A. Brown, Wilmington.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Messrs. C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

October 20, 1845. 82-tf.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

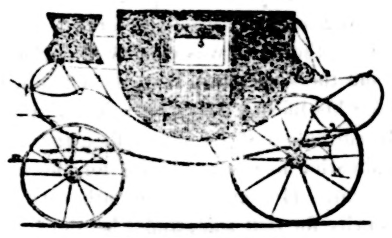
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Mildmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full.* Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78-7wpd

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard.) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Money Wanted.



THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

FEVER AND AGUE.
Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills.

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.
J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank.☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,	Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills,	Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders,	Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia,	London Mustard,
Congress Water,	Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,	

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

Head Quarters,
BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Wadesborough, 18th Sept., 1845.

THE COLONELS commanding the Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, will have their respective Regiments at their usual places of parade, armed and equipped according to law, for Review and Inspection, after the following order, to-wit—

42d Regiment,	at Lumberton,	on 8th	Nov'r	next.
43d "	McNeill's,	10th	"	"
93d "	Laurel Hill,	12th	"	"
51st "	Rockingham,	13th	"	"
53d "	Wadesborough,	15th	"	"
54th "	Lanesborough,	17th	"	"
95th "		18th	"	"

The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all persons under their command are required to render their proper obedience and respect:

VINCENT PARSONS, JR., Aid-de-Camp,
JOHNSON R. HARGRAVE, Brigade Inspector,
ROBERT TROY HALL, Quartermaster General,
each with the rank of Major.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brigadier General 14th Brigade
North Carolina Militia.

79tf]

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton. Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

John D. Williams,
AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Leece, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]
Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ The undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I found that I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain.—My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now my ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend SARAH ELLISON,
No. 70 Norfolk-street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this heathful change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminster-st. Providence, R. I.

Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD.
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

October 1, 1845. 79-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity—August Term, 1845.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Charles Chalmers and wife, Lydia McBryde, and Duncan Murchison.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, that the said Lydia McBryde be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in February 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court.

81] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.